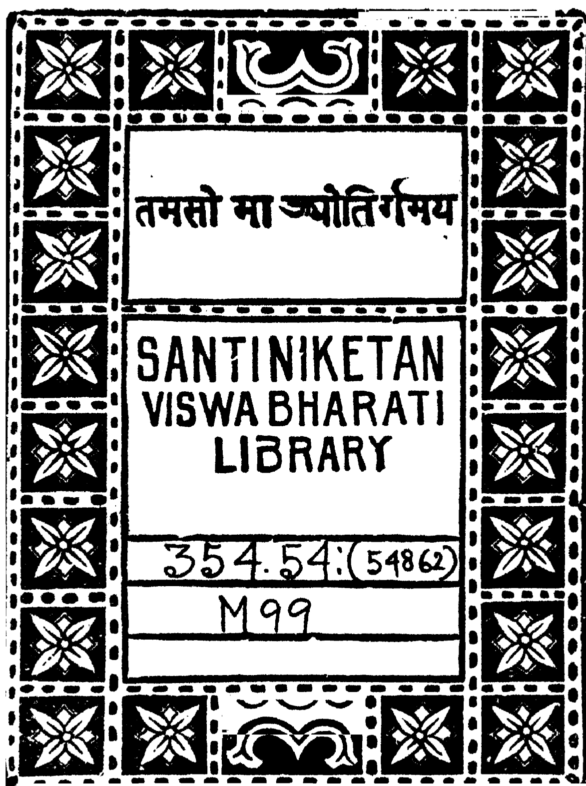


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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1942-43

(Ending 30th June 1943)



BANGALORE:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT AT THE GOVT. PRESS
1944

PREFATORY NOTE

THE Report contains a detailed account of the work of the various Departments of Government. Figures shown within brackets in the body of the Report indicate those of the previous year.

CHAPTER I—*General and Political.*

CHAPTER II—*Protection.*

CHAPTER III—*Revenue and Finance.*

CHAPTER IV—*Administration of Land.*

CHAPTER V—*Department of Civil Supplies.*

CHAPTER VI—*Agriculture, Co-operation and Forests.*

CHAPTER VII—*Trade and Industries.*

CHAPTER VIII—*Public Works Department, Railways and Electricity.*

CHAPTER IX—*Geology, Mines and Explosives.*

CHAPTER X—*Vital Statistics and Medical Service.*

CHAPTER XI—*Public Instruction.*

CHAPTER XII—*Miscellaneous.*

APPENDICES—*Statistical Returns.*

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1942-43

CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL

Chap. I
POLITICAL

For particulars concerning—

SITUATION AND AREA, BOUNDARIES AND PHYSICAL FEATURES	Reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for the year 1912-13.

For particulars concerning—

ANCIENT HISTORY, THE RULING FAMILY, THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS	Reference is invited to paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 of the General Administration Report for the year 1907-08 and also to paragraphs 11 and 12 of the General Administration Report for the year 1924-25.

(i) Tours of His Highness the Maharaja.

His Highness spent more than nine months of the year at the Capital, about a month each in Bangalore and the districts and about two weeks outside the State.

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2. From the 7th to the 19th July 1942, His Highness toured in the Tumkur, Kolar, and Chitaldrug districts—the third of his tours in the State. The whole tour was crowded with engagements. No less than twenty-one addresses were presented to His Highness who was pleased to announce many benefactions. The places visited included Tumkur, Kunigal, Marconahalli, Gubbi, Tiptur, Turuvekere, Kortagere, Madhugiri, Thippaganahalli, Goribidnur, Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta, Chintamani, Kolar, Srinivaspur, Mulbagal, Markandeya reservoir, Davangere, Harihar, Chitaldrug, Hiriyur, Vani Vilas Sagar, Holalkere, Hosdurga, Allapur, Parasurampur Tank Works, and Jagalur. His Highness drove in an open car through most of the towns, and freely gave *darshan* to vast multitudes of his subjects. The principal ceremonies performed by His Highness in the course of the tour were the laying of the foundation-stone of the District Hospital at Tumkur, the opening of Mr. Hanumanthappa's choultry at Davangere and the opening of the Allapur bridge at Allapur in the Chitaldrug district.

3. On the 11th November, His Highness left Bangalore for Bharatpur and Delhi. At Delhi, he interviewed His Excellency the Viceroy on the 17th November. His Highness returned to Bangalore *via* Bombay and Arkonam on the 21st November.

4. On the 6th December, His Highness proceeded to Bangalore and stayed there till the 16th December. In the course of his stay, His Highness gave interviews to many officials and non-officials, and visited factories and hospitals and other institutions, including the Indian Institute of Science, the Hindustan Aircraft Factory and certain military units.

5. In February 1943, His Highness undertook the fourth of his tours in the State. The tour covered for the second time the three Malnad districts of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga, and lasted from the 6th February to the 20th February. The principal towns visited included Hole-Narsipur, Hassan, Chennarayapatna, Sravanbelagola, Arsikere, Kadur, Birur, Tarikere, Bhadravati, Shimoga, Sulekere, Channagiri and Honnali, at all of which

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His Highness was welcomed by thousands of his subjects. In the course of the tour, His Highness received eleven addresses, laid the foundation-stone of the hospital at Arsikere, opened the Karnataka Sangha building at Shimoga, and inspected the Sri Ramadevaru Dam at Hole-Narsipur and the hydro-electric works at Jog and Hirebhasgar. His Highness also visited Subrahmanya and Kollur in South Canara and Gokarna in North Canara. Special services were held in the temples at these places in honour of His Highness's visit.

6. His Highness paid a second visit to Bangalore in the course of the year in June, and stayed there from the 9th to the 22nd June. His Highness drove in state for performing the opening ceremony of the All-India War Services Exhibition at the Race Course on the 10th June. In the course of his stay, His Highness inspected certain Military units and the Aerodrome at Yelahanka.

7. An outstanding event of the year was the celebration, amidst great rejoicings on the 25th March 1943, of the wedding of Yuvarajkumari Sri Sujayakanthammanniavaru with Sri Rudradatta Sinhji of Sanand.

Tours of the Dewan and the Ministers.

Pradhanasiromani Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU, C.I.E.

8. The Dewan accompanied His Highness the Maharaja on His Highness's tour in the districts of Tumkur, Kolar and Chitaldrug in July 1942 and again in February 1943 when His Highness toured in the Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga districts. He was at Mysore in October 1942 in connection with the Dasara festivities and the meetings of the Representative Assembly. Dewan

The Dewan visited Delhi on State business in August 1942 and again in November of the same year when he accompanied His Highness the Maharaja to Delhi. He

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paid a third visit to Delhi in January 1943 to attend the meetings of the National Defence Council. Later, he toured in the Hassan district in the second week of January and in the Mandya and Mysore districts in March. He was at Ootacamund for about a fortnight in April 1943.

Rajamantrapravina MR. K. V. ANANTARAMAN.

Minister for Revenue and Law.

The Minister for Revenue and Law toured for 123 days, of which 19 days were spent outside the State. He visited Bombay in July 1942 to attend the meetings of the Major States Ministers' Committee. Later, in December, he visited Delhi and Bombay to attend the Food Conference convened by the Government of India at New Delhi.

MR. J. MOHAMED IMAM.

Minister for Public Works.

The Minister for Public Works toured for 85 days during the year and made extensive inspections in the Chitaldrug, Tumkur, Bangalore, Shimoga, Kadur, Mandya and Mysore districts. He presided over the District Conferences at Chitaldrug and Mysore. He accompanied the Turkish journalists to Mysore and back. Besides declaring open the Girls' Middle School at Kankanhalli and the Boys' Middle School at Sivani, he laid the foundation-stone of the Birur High School. A detailed inspection of the Irwin Canal Channel, the Jog Works and other tank projects was also conducted.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.

Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health.

In July 1943, the Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health inspected the villages in the Irwin Canal area and presided at the meeting of the Anti-malaria Advisory Committee at Mandya. He visited

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Mysore in the same month in connection with the Birthday festivities of His Highness the Maharaja and inspected local institutions. In October, he was at Mysore for about 15 days in connection with the Dasara session of the Representative Assembly. In November, he visited all the district headquarter towns for the selection of hobli workers in connection with the new scheme of rural reconstruction. In December, he visited Hole-Narsipur and presided at the Ayurvedic and Unani Conference. He toured for about eight days in the Chitaldrug district in January 1943 and made an intensive inspection of certain villages and towns. He visited Jog in March and made local inspections and also attended the meeting of the Jog Committee. In May 1943, he visited Shimoga and Kadur to preside at the district conferences.

MR. M. A. SREENIVASAN.

The Minister for Industries and Supplies toured in the districts of Mysore, Mandya, Tumkur, Chitaldrug, and Shimoga, where he enquired into and discussed food supply questions, and inspected industrial concerns. Minister for Industries and Supplies.

MR. J. APPAJI GOWDA.

The Minister for Education visited the Scout Training Camp at Dodballapur on the 13th May 1943. He toured in the Mandya and Mysore districts from the 21st to the 25th May 1943 and presided at the District Conference at Mandya on the 22nd and 23rd May. Minister for Education.

(ii) Political.

9. The first instalment of the subsidy of Rs. 9,68,250, due on the 31st January 1943, was paid on the 30th January, as the 31st happened to be a Sunday. Subsidy.

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10. The second instalment of Rs. 9,68,250, due on the 31st March 1943, was paid on that date.

British Resident.

11. The Hon'ble Lieut-Col. D.de M. S. Fraser, C.I.E., continued to be the British Resident in Mysore.

CHAPTER II.—PROTECTION.

(i) The Mysore Representative Assembly.

12. Two sessions of the Representative Assembly were held, one in October 1942 and the other in June 1943. The total number of bills, the general principles of which were considered at both sessions, was 41. These were:— **Dasara and Budget Sessions.**

1. The Registration of Foreigners Act (Extending) Bill.
2. The Mysore War Risks (Goods) Insurance Bill.
3. The Mysore War Risks (Factories) Insurance Bill.
4. The Mysore Police (Amendment) Bill.
5. The Mysore District Boards (Amendment) Bill.
6. The Mysore City Municipalities (First Amendment) Bill.
7. The Mysore Town Municipalities (First Amendment) Bill.
8. The Mysore Minor Municipalities (First Amendment) Bill.
9. The Mysore City Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill.
10. The Mysore Town Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill.
11. The Mysore Minor Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill.
12. The Mysore City Municipalities (Third Amendment) Bill.
13. The Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Bill.
14. The Mysore Prisons Bill.
15. The Mysore Children's Bill.
16. The Mysore Borstal Schools Bill.
17. The Mysore Probation of Offenders Bill.
18. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Amendment) Bill.
19. The Silk Worm Diseases Control Bill.
20. The Collective Fines Bill.
21. The City Municipalities (Fourth Amendment) Bill.
22. The Rubber Control (Amendment) Bill.
23. The Tobacco (Excise Duty) Bill.
24. The Vegetable Products (Excise Duty) Bill.
25. The Essential Services (Maintenance) (Amendment) Bill.
26. The Penalties Enhancement (Amendment) Bill.

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27. The Income-tax (Amendment) Bill.
28. The War Risks (Factories) Insurance (Amendment) Bill.
29. The War Risks (Goods) Insurance (Amendment) Bill.
30. The Public Health Bill.
31. The Indian Soldiers Litigation (Amendment) Bill.
32. The Code of Civil Procedure (First Amendment) Bill.
33. The Code of Civil Procedure (Second Amendment) Bill.
34. The City Municipalities (Fifth Amendment) Bill.
35. The Town Municipalities (Third Amendment) Bill.
36. The Minor Municipalities (Third Amendment) Bill.
37. The Companies (Amendment) Bill.
38. The Industrial Statistics Bill.
39. The Weights and Measures (Amendment) Bill.
40. The Societies Registration (Amendment) Bill.
41. The Alienated Villages Purchase Bill.

13. The general principles of all these bills were approved by the Assembly, with the exception of the Collective Fines Bill, the principles of which were not accepted by it. The general principles of two non-official bills, *viz.*, (i) The Removal of Civil Disabilities Bill and (ii) The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Bill were also approved by the House. Another non-official bill on the agenda for the June session, *viz.*, the Child Marriage Restraint Bill, was not placed before the House as the member, who had given notice of it, was absent from the meetings of the Assembly.

14. The Budget Estimates for the year 1943-44 were presented to the Assembly at its session in June and general discussion on the Budget took place for 3 days. In all, 26 Budget resolutions were tabled by the members, of which only 8 could be taken up for discussion. A resolution recommending to Government that a provision of one crore of rupees be made in the Budget under items of war expenditure to push on with the "Grow More Food Campaign" in the State was passed by an overwhelming majority. The remaining resolutions were withdrawn after discussion.

Questions.

15. Two hundred and ninety-seven questions were admitted at the two sessions and replies were furnished to two hundred and sixty. Of these, 133 were discussed.

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Answers were received to 27 questions after the sessions had concluded and they were included in the printed proceedings of the respective sessions.

16. Three hundred and seventeen representations were admitted and 134 of these were taken up for discussion. Two special representations, one dealing with the control of prices and supply of foodstuffs and the other relating to the strikes of University students were also admitted and discussed. Besides these, all the representations dealing with the food problem were discussed by the Assembly on a day specialy allotted by the President for the purpose. Representations.

17. Two hundred and eighty-six resolutions were admitted, of which 22 were discussed during the sessions. Two resolutions, one dealing with the grant of half-free studentships to Hindu students in schools and colleges and the other recommending to Government the appointment of a committee in every taluk to suggest measures for relieving the scarcity of foodstuffs, were passed. Resolutions.

18. In March 1943, bye-elections were conducted for 14 seats in 12 constituencies of the Representative Assembly and for 3 seats in 3 constituencies of the Legislative Council. All the seats notified for election to the Representative Assembly were filled up, except the seat from the Bangalore Labour Special Constituency for which no candidates came forward. In the case of the Legislative Council, all the three seats notified for election were filled up. During the sittings of the Assembly in June, an election of eight persons from among the members of the House to the newly-constituted Committee of Privileges of the Representative Assembly was conducted in accordance with the principles of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. Two more members of the House were nominated to the committee, with the Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health as Chairman of the Committee. General.

(ii) The Mysore Legislative Council.

19. Two sessions of the Legislative Council were held, one in December 1942, and the other in June—

PROTECTION

July 1915. The following thirty-eight bills were considered and passed by the Council at both sessions

1. The Registration of Foreigners Act (Extending) Bill.
2. The Mysore War Risks (Goods) Insurance Bill.
3. The Mysore War Risks (Factories) Insurance Bill.
4. The Mysore Police (Amendment) Bill.
5. The Mysore District Boards (Amendment) Bill.
6. The Mysore City Municipalities (First Amendment) Bill.
7. The Mysore Town Municipalities (First Amendment) Bill.
8. The Mysore Minor Municipalities (First Amendment) Bill.
9. The Mysore Minor Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill.
10. The Mysore City Municipalities (Third Amendment) Bill.
11. The Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Bill.
12. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Amendment) Bill.
13. The Mysore Prisons Bill.
14. The Mysore Children's Bill.
15. The Mysore Borstal School Bill.
16. The Mysore Probation of Offenders Bill.
17. The Mysore City Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill.
18. The Mysore Town Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill.
19. The Mysore Collective Fines Bill.
20. The Mysore City Municipalities (Fourth Amendment) Bill.
21. The Mysore Rubber Control (Amendment) Bill.
22. The Mysore Tobacco (Excise Duty) Bill.
23. The Mysore Vegetable Products (Excise Duty) Bill.
24. The Mysore Essential Services (Maintenance) Bill.
25. The Mysore Penalties Enhancement (Amendment Bill.
26. The Mysore Income-tax (Amendment) Bill.
27. The Mysore War Risks (Factories) Insurance (Amendment) Bill.
28. The Mysore War Risks (Goods) Insurance (Amendment) Bill.
29. The Mysore Indian Soldiers Litigation (Amendment) Bill.

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30. The Mysore Code of Civil Procedure (First Amendment) Bill.
31. The Mysore Code of Civil Procedure (Second Amendment) Bill.
32. The Mysore City Municipalities (Fifth Amendment) Bill.
33. The Mysore Town Municipalities (Third Amendment) Bill.
34. The Mysore Minor Municipalities (Third Amendment) Bill.
35. The Mysore Companies (Amendment) Bill.
36. The Mysore Industrial Statistics Bill.
37. The Mysore Weights and Measures (Amendment) Bill.
38. The Mysore Societies Registration (Amendment) Bill.

20. Of the above mentioned bills, the following were introduced and referred to Select Committees at the session of the Council in December 1942 and passed at the session in June 1943 :—

1. The Mysore City Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill.
2. The Mysore Town Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill.
3. The Mysore Prisons Bill.
4. The Mysore Children's Bill.
5. The Mysore Borstal Schools Bill.
6. The Mysore Probation of Offenders Bill.

21. The Mysore Silk Worm Diseases Control Bill was introduced at the session in December 1942 and was referred to a Select Committee with a direction to report on 11th December 1942. The report was presented as directed and the bill, as reported, was considered and passed by the Council the next day.

22. The following bills were introduced and referred to Select Committees :—

1. The Mysore Alienated Villages Purchase Bill.
2. The Mysore Public Health Bill.

Non-Official Bills.

23. The Cutchi Memon Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, was taken into consideration and passed by the Council. The two bills, *viz.*, the Civil Disabilities Removal Bill and the Muslim Dissolution of Marriage Bill

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were laid on the table of the House by Government and thereafter, being introduced by the members in charge of the respective bills, they were referred by the Council to Select Committees.

Questions.

24. Three hundred and twenty-eight questions—both starred and unstarred—were given notice of by the members and 280 were admitted, of which 266 were put and answered.

Resolutions.

25. Condolence resolutions on the death of Dr. F. X. DeSouza, a sitting member of the Council and of *Rajakaryapravina* Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, a former member of the Council, were passed by the Council at its session in June and communicated to the members of the bereaved families. An official resolution recommending amendments to Schedules 11-A and 11-E to the Mysore Road Traffic and Taxes Act, 1935, was moved and adopted by the Council.

Non-official resolutions.

26. Sixty-one resolutions were ballotted, of which the following nine were discussed :—

1. Grant of amnesty to all political prisoners.
2. Admission of Harijans into Muzrai Hindu temples in Bangalore and Mysore cities.
3. Increase of grant for scholarships to Depressed Class students in all grades of education.
4. Conversion of the Kumsi sub-taluk into a *pucca* taluk.
5. Appointment of a Committee to remove the anomalies existing in the nursing staff.
6. Prevention of indiscriminate slaughter of cattle in the State.
7. Increasing the number of primary, middle and high schools.
8. Checking black market in essential foodstuffs.
9. Conferring of degrees on graduates of the University after training in the Mysore State Army or social work.

27. Resolutions 1, 3, 4, 8 and 9 were withdrawn after discussion, resolutions 2, 5 and 6 were adopted and resolution 7 was adopted with some amendment.

Adjournment Motions.

28. As regards adjournment motions, only one relating to the distress caused by the non-availability of essential foodstuffs came up for discussion and was talked out.

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Special Motions.

29. A special motion regarding the appointment of a committee to examine the question of the privileges of the members under detention was discussed, put to the vote and negatived. Another special motion to discuss the situation in the State as regards food supply was moved and discussed on the 25th June and the 6th July 1943.

Financial Business.

30. The Budget for 1943-44 was presented to the Council on the 21st June 1943; general discussion took place for three days and the demands for grants were voted on four days. Two hundred and forty-three cut motions were given notice of by the members; of these, 49 were disallowed for want of proper notice and 12 were disallowed under rules or standing orders. Out of the remaining 190 cut motions, 40 were discussed and a cut motion in the matter of enhancing the rates of daily allowance in the case of the members of the Legislative Council was adopted by the House.

31. The schedule of demands for additional and supplementary grants for 1942-43 was presented to the Council both in December 1942 and June 1943 and the demands for grants were voted by the House. Eighteen cut motions were given notice of by the members; 17 of these were discussed and withdrawn by leave of the House and one was not moved. The schedule of demands for excess grants for 1941-42 was presented to the Council on the 21st June 1943 and passed by the House in one day on the 25th June 1943. A supplementary schedule of authorised expenditure was placed on the table on the last day of the December 1942 session. Another schedule of authorised expenditure in respect of the following, as authenticated by the Dewan, was laid before the Council on the 3rd July 1943 :—

(i) Schedule of authorised excess expenditure for 1941-42 ;

(ii) Schedule of authorised supplementary expenditure for 1942-43 ; and

(iii) Schedule of authorised expenditure for 1943-44.

32. The report of the Committee on Public Accounts for 1942-43 was presented to the Council at the June session and adopted by the Council.

33. Elections to the Public Accounts Committee for 1943-44 were held and the Council elected four of its members to serve on the Committee.

Amendment of Standing Order 6 of the Legislative Council.

34. Amendments to Standing Order 6 of the Legislative Council were referred to a Special Committee which was elected by the Council for the purpose and after considering the report of the Special Committee, the amendments were passed by the Council.

Committee of Privileges.

35. (i) In accordance with the rules issued by Government in Notification No. Rl. 670—L. C. 26-42-1, dated the 6th January 1943, adding Rule 73 to the Mysore Legislative Rules, 1941, for the constitution of Committees of Privileges for the Legislative Council and the Representative Assemby, elections to the Committee for the Legislative Council for the year 1943-44 were held. Four members were elected to serve on the Committee. Besides, two members were nominated by the President under powers vested in him.

36. The President announced, at the session of the Council in December 1942, that it was decided to issue the proceedings of the House in separate volumes for each day. Printed copies of the first day's proceedings were actually distributed to the members before the session concluded on the 14th December.

37. With a view to affording greater facilities for the speedy passage of non-official bills, Rule 35 of the Mysore Legislative Rules, 1941, has been amended by reducing the period of notice for a motion for leave to introduce such bills from 15 clear days to 3 after they have been laid on the table of the House by Government.

38. The Mysore Legislative Rules, 1941, have been further amended by the insertion of a new rule (Rule 78) making provision for the constitution of a Committee of Privileges for the Legislative Council, consisting of both elected and nominated members.

39. To be in accordance with the provisions of the Government of Mysore Act, 1940, the Mysore Legislative Rules, 1941, and the Standing Orders of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, the President, in consultation with the officers of the Financial Secretariat and the Audit Department, forwarded to Government his

suggestions in regard to the form in which the Budget should be printed. Agreeing with these suggestions, Government issued necessary instructions that the State Budget for 1943-44 should be printed in the revised form.

40. The President also suggested that in respect of supplementary and additional grants, information as to whether the amount needed is for new service or for making up the extra expenditure, in addition to the amount already voted by the Council, should invariably be furnished.

41. The President made statements in the Council at the June session laying down the procedure to be adopted in respect of the following matters :—

1. Circulation of bills and eliciting opinion thereon.
2. Republication of bills when recommended by the Select Committees.
3. Short notice questions.
4. Principles and procedure regarding the privilege of putting questions to Government and eliciting answers thereto.

42. The question of reorganizing the Office of the Legislative Council as an independent unit is under the active consideration of Government.

Legislative Enactments.

The following paragraphs indicate the substance of the Acts which were passed into law during 1942-43 :—

1. *The Mysore War Injuries Act, 1942.*—This Act, modelled on the lines of the War Injuries Ordinance, 1941, of the Government of India, makes provision for the grant of relief in respect of war injuries and war service injuries which may be sustained as a result of enemy action or of combating the enemy. A scheme under which payment will be made in cases covered by the measure has also been drawn up and published in March 1942.

It replaces the Emergency Act promulgated in January 1942 for the same purpose.

2. *The Essential Services (Maintenance) Act, 1942.*—This Act seeks to make provision for the maintenance of

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certain essential services which have to continue to function even during emergencies. It applies to employment under Government and to any other employment to which it may be applied by notification. In respect of such employment it is made an offence for any person who is engaged therein to disobey any lawful order or to abandon such employment or to depart from any specified area without the consent of the proper authority. Government are also empowered to regulate the wages and other conditions of service of persons in such employment.

It replaces the Emergency Act promulgated in February 1942 for a similar purpose.

3. *The Special Criminal Courts Act, 1942.*—This is also a measure of legislation rendered necessary by the war. Under this Act, provision has been made for the setting up of three classes of Special Criminal Courts. A speedy procedure has been provided for trial in these Courts and special jurisdiction is also conferred on them.

The Emergency Act passed earlier for the same purpose has been replaced by this permanent measure.

4. *The Penalties (Enhancement) Act, 1942.*—This is another war measure which provides for the enhancement, in certain circumstances, of the penalties provided by law for the punishment of certain offences, such as theft and sabotage, which are likely to be committed during war operations and in times of panic.

The Emergency Act passed earlier for a similar purpose has since been repealed by this permanent measure.

5. *The Mysore Motor Vehicles (Drivers) Act, 1942.*—This Act empowers Government to require persons capable of driving motor vehicles to place themselves and their services at the disposal of Government. Its enactment was rendered necessary in view of the probable requirements of the civil defence organisations, A. R. P. service and other requirements in connection with the war.

It replaces the Emergency Act passed earlier for the same purpose.

6. *The Mysore Debt Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 1942.*—This amending Act seeks to remove the various defects and omissions which were noticed in the working

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of the scheme under the main Act, and implements the Government order on the report of the officer appointed to examine the working of the scheme in the State.

7. *The Maintenance Orders (Enforcement) Act, 1942.*—This Act is intended to afford facilities for reciprocity with British India and the Indian States and other places within the British Commonwealth for the enforcement of maintenance orders. It is an enabling measure coming into force only when the Government issues a notification extending its provisions to any reciprocating territory.

8. *The Mysore Income-Tax (Amendment) Act, 1942.*—This amending Act increases the rate of income-tax to 30 pies in the rupee in the case of companies and registered firms in receipt of income of not less than Rs. 4,800, and in the case of unregistered firms, etc., whose total annual income is a lakh of rupees and upwards.

9. *The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act, 1942.*—This measure is intended to ameliorate the conditions of workmen. Under this amending Act, compensation is payable from the date of disablement to a workman who has been injured and suffers temporary disablement, instead of after a waiting period of 7 days. Section 4(1)D of the principal Act is accordingly amended to provide for the grant of this relief,

10. *The Mysore Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 1942.*—The principle underlying this Act is to extend the provisions of the Mysore Maternity Benefit Act, 1937, to women employed in the mines also.

11. *The Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1942.*—This amending Act was passed with a view to remedying certain defects observed in the working of the principal Act (the Insurance Act, 1939) and also to giving effect to the reciprocal arrangements that have been entered into with the Government of India.

12. *The Mysore Police (Amendment) (Emergency) Act, 1942.*—By passing this Emergency Act, the right enjoyed by certain members of the Police in Mysore to resign office under section 31 of the Mysore Police Act, 1908, has been suspended.

This measure has since been replaced by a permanent Act for the same purpose.

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13. *The War Risks (Factories) Insurance (Emergency) Act, 1942.*—This Act, which corresponds substantially to the Government of India Ordinance, requires owners or occupiers of factories situated in the State to effect insurance against war risks under the Government of India scheme.

Factories belonging to the Government have been specifically exempted from the provisions of the Act.

It has since been replaced by a permanent Act.

14. *The Mysore War Risks (Goods) Insurance (Emergency Act)*, 1942.—Under this Act, provision has been made for compulsory insurance of goods over a stated value in Mysore against war risks under the Government of India scheme.

It has since been replaced by a permanent measure.

15. *The Registration of Foreigners (Extending) (Emergency) Act, 1942.*—This Emergency Act is modelled on the lines of the British Indian Ordinance, XVI of 1942. It extends the provisions of the principal Act to certain persons who were exempted under the terms of the definition of "foreigner".

It has since been replaced by a permanent Act.

16. *An Act to provide for the application of State laws to the lands occupied by the Yeswantapur-Harihar line of the Mysore State Railway and others.*—This Act was promulgated on the 27th August 1942 as a result of the retrocession to the State of lands occupied by the Yeswantapur-Harihar line of the Mysore State Railway, and for the application of State laws to this territory and for transitional arrangements.

17. *The Mysore City Municipalities (Amendment) (Emergency) Act, 1942.*—This Emergency Act empowers Government to authorise the Vice-President or the Municipal Commissioner to perform the duties and exercise all the powers of the President under circumstances which are not provided for in the principal Act.

18. *The Collective Fines (Emergency) Act, 1942.*—This Emergency Act empowers Government to impose and collect fines in any area whose inhabitants are concerned in abetting or abet the commission of offences prejudicially affecting the defence of India, etc.

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19. *The Defence of India Rules Validating Act, 1942.*—This validating measure was promulgated with a view to placing beyond doubt the validity of the Defence of India Rules as applied to Mysore and the applicability to Mysore of the amendments made thereto subsequent to the 22nd November 1939. It also validates the several orders made and action taken under these Rules.

20. *An Act to Amend Act XXXVII of 1942.*—This amending Act extends the operation of the pricipal Act to offences committed prior to the date of retrocession and in respect of which no prosecutions have been launched.

21. *The Mysore Military (Third Amendment) Act, 1942.*—Under this amending Act, the maximum limit of fines to be imposed in cases of loss or theft of arms has been modified.

22. *The Defence of India (Amendment) Act, 1942.*—This amending Act seeks to incorporate in the Mysore Act all the amendments that have been made after 1939 to the British Indian Act by the Government of India. Certain amendments have also been made in the Schedule in view of the enactment of the Mysore Press and Newspapers Act, 1940, and the repeal of the Newspapers Act, 1908. The title of Act XXVI of 1939 has been changed into " The Defence of India (Adaptation to Mysore) Act, 1939 " so as to differentiate it from the British Indian Act.

23. *The Cutchi Memon Act, 1943.*—Under this Act, all Cutchi Memons will be governed by the Mohamedan Law in all matters of succession and inheritance.

24. *The Mysore Police (Amendment) Act, 1943.*—The right enjoyed by certain members of the Police in Mysore to resign office under Section 31 of the Mysore Police Act, 1908, has been suspended by this amending Act. It replaces the Emergency Act promulgated in June 1942, for the same purpose.

25. *The Registration of Foreigners (Extending) Act, 1943.*—This Act extends the provisions of the principal Act relating to registration, etc., to certain subjects of Mysore. It replaces the Emergency Act promulgated in August 1942 for the same purpose.

26. *The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Amendment) Act, 1943.*—This amending Act seeks to provide

for a system of licensing of cotton ginning and pressing factories and for penalising admixture of cotton with foreign matter.

27. *The Mechanical Lighters Excise Duty Act, 1943.*—By promulgating this Act, statutory provision has been made for the levy of excise duty at the rate of one rupee and eight annas on every mechanical lighter manufactured in Mysore State and issued for sale.

28. *The War Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, 1943.*—This Act requires owners or occupiers of factories situated in the State to effect insurance against war risks under the Government of India scheme.

Factories belonging to Government have been specifically exempted from the provisions of the Act. It replaces the Emergency Act promulgated in August 1942 for a similar purpose.

29. *The Mysore War Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1943.*—Under this Act, provision has been made for compulsory insurance of goods over a stated value in Mysore against war risks under the Government of India scheme.

The Emergency Act promulgated in August 1942 is replaced by this Act.

30. *The Silk Worms Diseases Control Act, 1943.*—This Act requires information to be given of the occurrence of silk-worm diseases and provides for the steps that may be taken for the prevention of the spread of these diseases and for their eradication.

31. *The Mysore City Municipalities (Third Amendment) Act, 1943.*—This amending Act is intended to empower the City Municipal Councils to levy a fee of one anna on export passes issued by them.

32. *The Mysore District Boards (Amendment) Act, 1943.*—By this amending Act, the provision in the principal Act, which relates to the disqualification of a member of a District Board who is a legal practitioner but whose sannad has been suspended by the High Court, has been brought in line with the Government of Mysore Act in respect of this disqualification.

33. *The Mysore City Municipalities (First Amendment) Act, 1943.*—This amending Act seeks to bring the provision in the principal Act relating to the disqualification

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of a municipal councillor who is a legal practitioner but whose sannad has been withdrawn by the High Court, in line with the Government of Mysore Act, in respect of this disqualification.

34. *The Mysore Town Municipalities (First Amendment) Act, 1943.*—The object underlying this measure is to bring the principal Act in line with the Government of Mysore Act in the matter of the disqualification of a municipal councillor who is a legal practitioner but whose sannad has been withdrawn by the High Court, from being a member of the council.

35. *The Mysore Minor Municipalities (First Amendment) Act, 1943.*—By this amending Act, provision has been made in the principal Act for disqualifying a legal practitioner who has been dismissed or suspended from practising as such, from being a municipal councillor.

36. *The Mysore Rubber Control (Amendment) (Emergency) Act, 1943.*—This amending Act is intended to empower Government in certain circumstances to suspend either indefinitely or for a stated period all or any of the provisions of the principal Act.

37. *The Collective Fines (Emergency) (Continuance) Act, 1943.*—This Act extends the duration of the principal Act for a further period of 6 months.

38. *The Mysore City Municipalities (Amendment) Emergency (Continuance) Act, 1943.*—This Act extends the life of the Mysore City Municipalities (Amendment) (Emergency) Act, 1942, for a further period of 6 months.

39. *The Tobacco (Excise Duty) (Emergency) Act, 1943.*—This Emergency Act empowers Government to levy excise duty on tobacco at certain rates specified in the Schedules.

40. *The Vegetable Products (Excise Duty) (Emergency) Act, 1943.*—This Emergency Act makes provision for levying an excise duty of Rs. 7 per cwt. on vegetable products.

41. *The Collective Fines (Emergency) (Amendment) Act, 1943.*—This amending Act seeks to include a provision in the original Emergency Act barring legal proceedings against persons for acts done in good faith under that

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42. *The Vegetable Products (Excise Duty) (Emergency) (Amendment) Act, 1943.*—Under this Act, the rate of levy of excise duty on vegetable oil or fat has been reduced from Rs. 7 to Rs. 5 per cwt. from the date of the coming into force of the principal Act.

43. *The Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) (Amendment) (Emergency) Act, 1943.*—Under this amending Act, the duty of excise payable on mechanical lighters manufactured in Mysore has been increased from one rupee and eight annas to three rupees per lighter.

Rules and Notifications under Enactments in force in Mysore.

1. *The Foodgrains Control Order, 1942.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 81 (2) of the Defence of India Rules, the Foodgrains Control Order, 1942, was issued in July 1942. This Order introduced a system of licensing wholesale dealers in certain foodgrains, such as, paddy, rice, jowar, dhal, wheat and wheat products and horsegram.

(No. R. 335—R M. 93-41 4, dated 13th July 1942)

2. *The Sugar Control Order, 1942.*—Under sub-rule (2) of Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, as applied to Mysore, the Sugar Control Order, 1942, was issued to regulate the manufacture and distribution of sugar.

(No R. 390—R. M. 4-42-5, dated 14 July 1942).

3. *The Mysore Kerosene Control Order, 1942.*—With a view to regulating the equitable distribution of kerosene oil at controlled rates, the Mysore Kerosene Control Order, 1942, was issued under Rule 81 (2) of the Defence of India Rules, as applied to Mysore, requiring every dealer in kerosene oil to take out a license.

(No. 11-42—C. S., dated 13—14th October 1942).

4. *Jaggery Control Order, 1943.*—Under Rule 81 (2) of the Defence of India Rules, as applied to Mysore, the Jaggery Control Order, 1943, was issued to regulate the manufacture and sale of jaggery.

(No. S. D. 11544-45, dated 18th—23rd March 1943).

5. *Amendment of Appendix H of the Rules under Land Revenue Code.*—A notification was issued amending Appendix H of the Rules under the Land Revenue Code fixing a uniform limit of one acre as the minimum extent for wet lands to be constituted into a separate survey number.

(No. U. 9750—L. S. 51-42-3, dated 9th June 1943).

6. *Central Education Board.*—A notification was issued constituting the personnel of the Central Education Board under Section 19 of the Elementary Education Act of 1941 and Rules I, II and XIV of the Rules issued with Notification No. E. 1681—Edn. 75-41-7, dated the 5th November 1941.

(No. E. 3405—Edn. 15-42-41, dated 23rd February 1943).

7. *Constitution of District Education Committees.*—Notifications were issued under Section 11 of the Elementary Education Act, VI of 1941 and Rule 17 of the Rules for the constitution of and election to the District Education Committees constituting the Committees for the districts of Kolar, Mandya, Hassan, Tumkur, Bangalore, Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Kadur and Mysore.

No. E. 181—Edn. 15-42-5, dated 10th July 1942
No. E. 4814—Edn. 75-41-51, dated 23rd June 1942
No. E. 331—Edn. 15-42, dated 17th July 1942
No. E. 185—Edn. 75-41-58, dated 8th July 1942
No. E. 179—Edn. 75-41-59, dated 10th July 1942
No. E. 1260—Edn. 15-42 25, dated 10th September 1942
No. E. 1, Edn. 75-41-57, dated 1st July 1942
No. E. 259—Edn. 15-42-6, dated 13th July 1942
No. E. 329—Edn. 15-42, dated 14th July 1942

8. *Classification of Ancient Monuments in the State.*—A notification was issued framing certain rules for the classification of Ancient Monuments in the State.

(No. E 8556—Uni. 19-30, dated 5th March 1943)

9. Orders were issued confirming Notification No. E. 209—Uni. 216-39-66, dated the 16th July 1940, declaring Shaji's Tomb at Hodigere, Chennagiri taluk, Shimoga district, as a protected monument within the meaning of the Ancient Monuments' Preservation Act of 1925.

(No. E. 3481—Uni. 216-39-102, dated 27th February 1943).

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10. *Essential Services (Maintenance) Act, 1942, (XXIII of 1942).*—The Act was made applicable to employment in the Bangalore Transport Company.

(No. 343—W., dated 22nd July 1942).

11. *War Injuries Act, 1942—XXII of 1942.*—The War Injuries scheme was amended so as to grant relief on higher scale to war injury sustained by a person engaged in an employment specified by Government, and every employment to which the Essential Services (Maintenance) Act applies, was specified for the purpose.

(No. 1497—W., dated 4th September 1942).

12. Provision was made for the appointment of an authority for reviewing awards made by the Claims Officer.

(No. 1498—W., dated 4th September 1942).

13. Provision was made for the immediate payment of advance not exceeding Rs. 50 by an employer to his employee sustaining war injury, subject to recoupment out of the award to be made in due course.

(No. 2444—W., dated 27th November 1942).

14. The provisions of the scheme under which an award may be made were extended to Government servants receiving injury outside Mysore and, at the discretion of Government, to cases of injury even to subjects of Mysore sustained outside Mysore but within India.

(No. 3196—W., dated 21st January 1943).

15. *A. R. P. Services Act, 1942.*—Provision was made for the grant of casual leave and leave on medical certificate to the paid members of the A. R. P. services.

(No. 2614—W., dated 9th December 1942).

16. *Defence of India Act, 1939—XXXV of 1939.*—The House Rent Control Order was extended to Mysore city, Hassan, Arsikere and Mandya towns.

(No. 3523—W., dated 16th June 1942).

17. The Defence of India Rules were amended, the important amendments being as follows:—

(*a*) A new rule was inserted in the Defence of India Rules prohibiting persons from refusing to do any business

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with or to supply goods or to let a house or to render any customary services to any public servant.

(No. 2229—W., dated 19th November 1942).

(*b*) Provision was made for the Court ordering the forfeiture of the property in respect of which an order under Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules is contravened.

(No. 3474—W., dated 17th February 1943).

(*c*) Provision was made for the salvage from premises damaged by war operations.

(No. 3725—W., dated 22nd March 1943).

(*d*) The provision in Rule 81 regarding the power to regulate the letting of accommodation was amended so as to include buildings occupied for non-residential purposes also.

(No. 3725—W., dated 22nd March 1943).

(*e*) Power was taken under Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules to require by order any employer to supply food or food-stuffs to their employees.

(No. 3888—W., dated 9th April 1943).

18. A notification was issued in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Rule (2) of Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules as applied to Mysore, regulating the manufacture and sale of Agar.

(No. G. 2472—Medl. 37-42-5, dated 21st August 1942).

19. A notification was issued prohibiting the felling or disposal of cinchona trees or parts of cinchona trees wherever found in the State.

No. G. 10295—Medl. 246-42-2, dated 1st March 1943).

20. *Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act, 1942 (Act XXX of 1942)*.—A notification was issued with a view to further amending the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1928.

(R. L. 103—Legis. 9-42-1, dated 22nd July 1942).

21. *Mysore Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 1942 (Act XXXI of 1942)*.—An Act to extend the provisions of the Mysore Maternity Benefit Act, 1937, to mines subject to the operation of the Mysore Mines Act, 1906.

(R. L. 104—Legis. 10-42-1, dated 22nd July 1942).

22. *War Risks (Factories) Insurance Emergency Act, 1942 (Act XXXIV of 1942)*.—An Emergency Act to provide for the insurance of certain property in Mysore against war risks.

(R. L. 160—Legis. 14-42-1, dated 8th August 1942).

23. *War Risks (Goods) Insurance Emergency Act, 1942 (Act XXXV of 1942)*.—An Emergency Act to make certain provisions for the insurance of goods in Mysore against damage by enemy action.

(R. L. 175—Legis. 15-42-1, dated 11th August 1942).

24. *Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Amendment) Act, 1943 (Act No. IV of 1943)*.—An Act to amend the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1929.

(R. L. 729—Legis. 45-42-1, dated 18—19th January 1943).

25. *War Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, 1943*.—An Act to provide for the insurance of certain property in Mysore against war risks and repealing the Emergency Act of XXXIV of 1942.

(R. L. 730—Legis. 47-42-1, dated 18—19th January 1943).

26. *War Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1943*.—An Act to make certain provisions for the insurance of goods in Mysore against damage by enemy action and repealing the Emergency Act, XXXV of 1942.

(R. L. 732—Legis. 48-42-1, dated 18—19th January 1943).

27. *Mysore Silk Worm Diseases Control Act, 1943 (Act No. VIII of 1943)*.—An Act to provide for the control and eradication of silk worm diseases in Mysore.

(R. L. 787—Legis. 49-42-1, dated 22nd January 1943).

28. *Mysore Rubber Control (Amendment) (Emergency) Act, 1943 (Act No. XIV of 1943)*.—An Act to amend the Mysore Rubber Control Act, 1941.

(R. L. 905—Legis. 55-42-1, dated 23rd February 1943).

29. *Tobacco (Excise Duty) (Emergency) Act, 1943 Act XVII of 1944)*.—An Act to provide for the imposition and collection of excise duties on tobacco.

(R. L. 1023—Legis. 57-42-1, dated 22nd April 1943).

30. *Vegetable Products (Excise Duty) (Emergency Act, 1943 (Act No. XVIII of 1943)*.—An Act to provide for

the imposition and collection of an excise duty on vegetable products.

(R. L 1024—Legis. 57-42-2, dated 22nd April 1943)

31. *Vegetable Products (Excise Duty) (Emergency) (Amendment) Act*, 1943 (*Act XX of 1943*).—An Act to amend the Vegetable Products (Excise Duty) (Emergency) Act, 1943 (Act XVIII of 1943).

(R. L. 1065—Legis. 57-42-3, dated 26th May 1943).

(iii) Military.

Composition and strength.

43. The total strength of the Mysore State Troops was 4,007, consisting of 3,435 combatants and 572 non-combatants. The strength included 322 (244) Christians, 994 (819) Mussalmans, 257 (185) Brahmins and Rajputs, 35 (29) Kshatriyas, 783 (599) Mahrattas and 1,047 (859) belonging to other castes and communities. The State Troops were composed of two Cavalry Units, *viz.*, the Mysore Lancers, stationed at Bangalore and the Mysore Horse, stationed at Mysore, and four Infantry Units, *viz.*, the 1st Battalion, Mysore Infantry (now on service overseas), the 2nd Battalion, Mysore Infantry (with the Training Company), the 3rd Battalion, Mysore Infantry and the Garrison Battalion, and the Mysore Mechanical Transport Corps. Every endeavour was made to look after the families of the officers and men of the 1st Battalion, Mysore Infantry, who are now prisoners of war. A full-time Welfare Officer was appointed for this purpose. The expansion of the 2nd Battalion was completed and the Unit is functioning as a full Battalion from the commencement of the year. The 3rd Battalion was kept at a strength of Headquarters and two Companies at the commencement of the year, but it was later expanded into a full Indian State Force Infantry Battalion with Headquarters and four Companies. A Training Company was raised to feed the 2nd and 3rd Battalions. The Garrison Battalion had a strength of Headquarters and two Companies. The total combatant strength of the Infantry and Cavalry Units was 2,653 (1,964) and 769 (758), respectively.

Military Works.

44. In order to provide sufficient accommodation for the 3rd Battalion, Mysore Infantry, at Mysore and the new Infantry Training Company raised at Bangalore, temporary barracks were built at both places at a total cost of

Rs. 1,04,000. Temporary barracks were also built for accommodating a Company of the 2nd Battalion, Mysore Infantry, at Bhadravati at a cost of Rs. 3,200.

Food grains for men.

45. A central grain depot was opened at Bangalore for stocking and supplying food grains to the co-operative societies of the Units, and an advance of Rs. 57,000 was sanctioned by Government for the purpose.

'Grow More Food' campaign.

46. Under the "Grow More Food" campaign, a scheme to bring under cultivation 254 acres of land belonging to the Military department was sanctioned by Government. Of this area, 12 acres are intended to be utilised for growing paddy and the rest for growing ragi and jola.

Inspections and visits.

47. His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by the Dewan, honoured the Units at Bangalore with a visit on the 14th December 1942. The Military Adviser-in-Chief visited the several Units of the Mysore State Troops in February 1943. Mr. J. Appaji Gowda, Minister for Education, paid a visit to the Units at Bangalore on the 13th May 1943. The Military Adviser, Southern Indian Circle, Hyderabad (Deccan) and the Military Adviser for Signalling and Motor Transport also paid visits to the Units during the year.

Finance.

48. The total expenditure under the head "31. Army" during the year amounted to Rs. 26,63,890 (Rs. 18,46,316).

The Kunigal Stud Farm.

49. There were four stallions on the Farm. The year opened with 27 (29) mares and closed with 30 (27). Six (8) foals were born during the year. The working of the Farm resulted in a net profit of Rs. 15,580. The actual receipts and expenditure of the Farm amounted to Rs. 81,811 (Rs. 1,10,982) and Rs. 66,231 (Rs. 60,263), respectively.

50. The net realisations from the sale of young stock amounted to Rs. 71,070. Four young stock were sold for Rs. 10,000 each. The yearling colt by "BELFRY" out of "ACTION" fetched Rs. 18,000, which is the highest recorded price for Kunigal Stock.

(iv) Police.

General

51. There was heavy strain on the Police department during the year on account of the political unrest and civil

disorders of a serious character in August 1942 and succeeding months. There were strikes in industrial establishments and absence, on a large scale, of students from schools and colleges. Acts of sabotage on railway lines and communications were reported from several parts of the State. Public security was threatened in more than one place, and in a few instances, civil authorities were forced to call in the aid of the military to restore order and protect life and property. They had to open fire in several places. At Issur and Sravanabelagola public servants were killed by rioters. The Police force worked with zeal, patience and devotion to duty, and as a result of the prompt and firm measures adopted by them, the situation was soon brought under control. The demands of internal security necessitated large additions, on a temporary basis, to the staff of the Police and the armed Police. The total cost of the Police force under all heads during the year was about Rs. 33·91 lakhs or nearly Rs. 10 lakhs more than in the previous year.

52. Vigilance organizations were formed in a large number of places with the assistance of local Government officers. The number of such organizations formed during the year was 6,548.

The Police Force—Recruitment and discipline.

53. The sanctioned strength of the permanent Police force was 1,124 (1,103) officers and 5,835 (5,764) men. The increase in the number of officers and men is due to the absorption, on a permanent basis, of the temporary sandalwood police establishment and to the augmentation of the force.

54. The temporary staff consisted of 303 (79) officers and 1,647 (577) men. In addition, the services of 21 officers and 100 men were lent to other departments of Government, private persons and corporate bodies. Two thousand five hundred and ninety-nine (451) recruits, including ten daffedars, were newly enlisted. Twenty Sub-Inspectors, 20 Daffedars and 198 constables were trained at the Bangalore Police Training School. Five Daffedars were trained in Kannada Shorthand. In the Training School at Mysore, 146 constables were trained. The percentage of departmental punishments of subordinate officers and men to actual strength was 4·7 (3·7) for absence without leave and for other offences it was 17·8 (12·7).

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The percentage of black marks awarded rose from 11·7 to 12·2. Three (5) cases of judicial punishments of a Daffedar and two police constables were reported. Out of 8,468 men in the force, 6,236 were literate. A sum of Rs. 39,719 was given as rewards to police officers and men for meritorious work done during the period of civil disturbances, exclusive of a sum of Rs. 3,073 distributed to private individuals and village officers. Seven British police officers and one criminal tribe member and 65 civic guards were also given rewards for giving valuable information to the police. The total number of casualties during the year was 950 (396).

State of crime.

55. War conditions, the abnormal prices of food grains, and the disturbed conditions of the year provided a wide scope for the activities of subversive elements, resulting in an increase in the number of cases of grave crime from 5,777 in the previous year to 7,469.

Cognizable cases.

56. The total number of true cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code was 6,474 (5,686). There was a fall in the number of offences under Special and Local Laws from 17,760 to 13,127. The number of serious offences against person and property rose from 1,878 to 2,459. Heinous offences also registered an increase from 192 to 293. The number of murder cases was 117 (80) and that of offences against public tranquillity was 145 (88).

Non-cognizable cases.

57. The total number of non-cognizable cases dealt with during the year, including cases pending at the end of the previous year, was 11,873 (15,740), of which 6,398 (9,777) ended in conviction and 3,541 (4,102) in acquittal or discharge. After allowing for cases dismissed, compounded, withdrawn, struck off or otherwise dealt with by the Courts, there were 1,053 (957) cases pending at the close of the year.

58. Two hundred and fifty-seven (265) cases were referred by magistrates for investigation under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, and 210 (224) cases were referred to the police under Section 156, Criminal Procedure Code.

Detection and prevention of crime.

59. The percentage of cases that ended in conviction to the total number of cases under the Penal Code (excluding nuisance cases) disposed of during the year was 25·4 (41·8). The percentage of lost property recovered was 45·3 (47·6). The number of bad characters newly registered was 46 (114).

60. The number of warrants remaining unexecuted on the last day of the year rose from 98 in the previous year to 176. Warrants.

61. Steps were taken to warn the parents of juveniles detected smoking in 397 (257) cases, the largest number of warnings being reported from the Mysore district. No case was put up under the Act. Juvenile Smoking Prevention Act.

62. The number of motor vehicles newly registered was 1,043 (1,037). There were 544 (456) accidents, in 64 (37) of which there was loss of life. Motor Vehicles Act.

63. At the commencement of the year, 42,718 (42,714) slips were on record. Finger print slips of 2,085 (2,099) convicts and 23 (37) slips of criminal tribe members were received for record. Out of 42,718 slips, 965 related to first offenders and 7,342 (3,032) were eliminated. The number of slips remaining at the close of the year was 37,485. Written opinions were furnished in 104 (115) cases. Finger Print Bureau.

64. There were 1,041 (987) members of criminal tribes on the registers. Seventy-nine (106) cases under the Act were reported. Criminal Tribes.

65. There were 197 (161) Group Commanders and 2,292 (2,550) civic guards under training at the close of the year. Civic Guards.

(v) Extradition.

66. Forty-three persons were received from outside the State for trial, of whom 15 were British Indian subjects and 27 were subjects of the State. The remaining one belonged to Kathiawar. Including 7 persons whose cases were pending at the close of the previous year, 50 persons from outside the State were under trial, of whom 38 were convicted and 7 acquitted or discharged, leaving 5 persons awaiting trial at the close of the year. In addition to these, four persons who deserted the Mysore Military Units were also surrendered to the State from British India.

67. Sixty-seven persons were surrendered under the Mysore Extradition Act, VI of 1938, of whom 65 were surrendered to British India, one to Ceylon and another to Baroda State.

(vi) Criminal Justice.

68. *Diwan Bahadur* P. Venkataramana Rao assumed charge of the office of Chief Justice of the High Court of Mysore on the forenoon of the 7th June 1943, in relief of Sir D'Arcy Reilly, granted privilege leave from that date, preparatory to retirement.

Courts.

69. There were 72 Courts, as in the previous year, exercising original criminal jurisdiction, including six Courts of Justices of the Peace.

Offences reported.

70. The total number of offences reported was 22,048 (34,991). The number of persons brought to trial in the Magistrates' Courts was 48,971 (excluding 236 persons committed to Sessions) as against 51,151 in 1941-42. Of these, the cases relating to 42,606 (45,355) persons were disposed of. The number of persons convicted was 21,357 (25,871) and the number of those acquitted or discharged was 18,702 (17,482). Cases involving 6,365 (5,796) persons were pending at the close of the year.

71. The number of persons brought to trial under offences punishable under Special and Local Laws was 24,042 (27,518). The cases against 22,617 persons were disposed of, and 17, 887 (22,319) persons were convicted.

(a) Bench Courts.

72. The Benches of Honorary Magistrates had before them 5,712 (3,829) cases, involving 6,815 (4,862) persons and disposed of 5,300 (3,563) cases, involving 6,168 (4,331) persons.

(b) Stipendiary Magistrates.

73. The number of cases disposed of by Stipendiary Magistrates was 21,879 (28,617), involving 36,631 (41,279) persons.

(c) District Magistrates.

74. The District Magistrates disposed of 31 (24) cases, involving 45 (30) persons.

(d) Sessions Courts.

75. Of the 127 (119) cases, involving 308(291)persons, that came up for trial in the Sessions Courts, 112 (130) cases were disposed of.

Average duration of cases.

76. The average duration of cases in the Bench Magistrates' Courts, Courts of District Magistrates and Sessions Courts was 18·2 (30·2), 11·5 (22.0) and 45·6 (53·7) days, respectively.

77. In the Courts of Stipendiary Magistrates, the average duration of trials was 36·6 (31·2) days.

78. The Appellate Courts subordinate to the High Court had for disposal 1,005 (635) regular appeals, involving

1,625 (912) persons. Of these, 207 (185) appeals were before Magistrates and 798 (450) before Sessions Judges. Nine hundred and sixty-four (577) appeals, involving 1,536 (812) persons, were disposed of during the year.

79. The total number of appeals for disposal by the High Court was 35 (51). Three (1) appeals were preferred by Government against orders of acquittal. All the 35 appeals were disposed of during the year.

80. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the High Court was 30·2 (24·58) days. The average duration of regular appeals disposed of by Sessions Judges was 30·6 (30·7) days and of appeals disposed of by Magistrates 37·06 (34) days. Appeals.

81. The Sessions Judges and District Magistrates had for disposal 288 (220) revision petitions, of which they disposed of 247 (184). The High Court disposed of 288 (278) revision petitions and 31 (15) cases either referred to it by Sessions Judges and District Magistrates or taken up by the High Court *suo moto* for revision. Revision.

82. No case under Section 307 or Section 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code was referred to the High Court. One case, involving one person, in which reference was received under Section 341 of the Criminal Procedure Code was disposed of during the year. There were three cases, involving 50 persons, which were received under Section 7 of the Special Criminal Courts Act of 1942. Sir D'Arcy Reilly, Chief Justice, who was nominated by the Government to review the proceedings in two cases, involving 46 persons, disposed of both the cases. In one case, involving 4 persons, *Rajadharmaprasakta* Mr. Justice A. R. Nageswara Iyer, who was appointed to review the proceedings, disposed of it by reducing or altering the sentences in respect of three persons and acquitting the remaining one accused. References.

83. Ten persons were sentenced to transportation for life. Of 3,450 (2,258) persons imprisoned, 2,919 (1,918) or 84·6 (84·9) per cent were sentenced to imprisonment for six months and under, and 531 (340) or 15·3 (15·09) per cent for longer periods. The number of persons fined was 17,974 (23,691). The total amount of fines imposed and realised was Rs. 1,61,960 (Rs. 84,848) and Rs. 1,08,819 (Rs. 70,463) respectively. The amount of compensation paid was Rs. 1,281 (Rs. 2,480).

(vii) Civil Justice.

Number of Courts—Original Work.

84. The number and jurisdiction of Civil Courts in the State, other than Village Courts, was the same as in the previous year. The number of suits instituted was 23,031 (25,167). Of these, 14,246 (15,274) ordinary and 4,442 (4,825) small cause suits were instituted in the Munsiffs' Courts. The institutions in the Subordinate Judges' Courts were 275 (286) ordinary suits and 3,931 (4,675) small cause suits.

85. One hundred and thirty-seven (107) suits were filed in the District Courts. The aggregate value of the suits was Rs. 92,39,677 (Rs. 70,85,547).

Disposal of suits.

86. The total number of ordinary suits disposed of was 15,205 (15,953); and the number left pending was 7,464 (7,373). In spite of the disposals overtaking the institutions by 547, the number left pending at the end of the year increased because there was a rise in the number of suits refiled and remanded. Of the small cause suits, 8,594 (9,849) were disposed of, the disposals again overtaking the institutions by 221. The total number of suits left pending at the end of the year was 9,712 (9,828). The number of suits left pending was affected, as usual, by the number refiled or remanded during the year. In three Courts, there was no suit so old as a year, and in 15 other Courts the number was not more than six.

Miscellaneous cases.

87. The total number of miscellaneous cases filed was 8,491 (9,047). The number of cases disposed of was 8,609 (9,062).

Appellate work.

88. The total number of regular appeals filed in the District Courts and Subordinate Judges' Courts, including those refiled or remanded, was 1,494 (1,433). The number disposed of was 1,404 (1,302). The number of appeals pending at the end of the year was 1,432 (1,342). The number of miscellaneous appeals filed was 427 (390); the number disposed of was 432 (398); and the number pending at the end of the year was 188 (193). The average duration of such appeals disposed of was 159·8(179·6) days.

High Court.

89. The number of first appeals filed during the year was 259 (161). Including 261 pending at the beginning of the year, there were for disposal 520 (434) regular appeals. The number disposed of was 234 (173). The

number of second appeals filed was 402 (332). The total number of second appeals for disposal was 1,113 (1,170) and the number disposed of was 442 (459). Twenty miscellaneous appeals were pending at the beginning of the year and 62 were received during the year. The number disposed of was 59 (96). Besides these, there were for disposal before the High Court 641 (559) civil revision petitions and 147 (118) civil petitions. Out of these, 506 (376) of the former and 119 (79) of the latter were disposed of.

90. The number of insolvency applications filed during the year was 126 (237). The number of cases disposed of was 160 (241). In 56 (75) cases receivers were appointed. The amount realised was Rs. 57,606 (Rs. 40,678) and the amount distributed to creditors was Rs. 77,846 (Rs. 41,514). Insolvency proceedings.

91. The total number of execution applications filed was 35, 690 (40,293). The number disposed of was 38,878 (43,831) and the number left pending was 17,527 (20,715). The number of year old cases was further reduced from 950 to 844, an improvement in this respect which has continued from 1935-36, when the number of such cases was so high as 5,779. The total amount realised in execution was Rs. 36,18,962 (Rs. 27,43,855). Execution of decrees.

92. The total receipts of the Courts amounted to Rs. 9,40,008 (Rs. 10,26,680) and the charges to Rs. 7,74,563 (Rs. 8,67,251). Finance.

(viii) Prisons.

93. In addition to the Central Jail at Bangalore and the Jail at Mysore, there were one annexe to the Mysore jail, six sub-jails, three district lock-ups, one special lock-up and twenty-five taluk lock-ups. Accommodation.

94. The number of prisoners of all classes at the beginning of the year was 1,168 (1,214). During the year, 9,153 were admitted and 8,226 were discharged, leaving 2,095 at the close of the year.

95. The civil disturbances that took place during the early part of the year were responsible for the considerable increase in the number of prisoners and detenus in the State during the year. To meet the demand for increased accommodation, an annexe to the Mysore Jail

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was opened, the district lock-ups at Hassan, Shimoga, Tumkur and Chikmagalur were converted into sub-jails, and 2 sub-jails—one at Seringapatam and the other at Sagar—were newly opened.

Occupation.

96. Of the total number of convicts admitted, 4,671 were males, of whom 110 were Government or Municipal servants, 1,009 were professional persons, 117 were in personal service, 1,195 were agriculturists, 189 were engaged in commerce and trade, 179 were employed in arts and crafts and 1,772 in other miscellaneous occupations.

Education.

97. The two schools—Kannada and Urdu—in the Central Jail continued to work during the year. The curriculum prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction for primary schools was followed. The religious ministers of the Jails at Bangalore and Mysore visited the respective Jails regularly once a week to impart religious and moral instruction to the prisoners.

Finance.

98. The expenditure on the Department was Rs. 3,67,44 (1,77,719). The income from all sources was Rs. 57,296 (31,397).

(ix) Registration of Assurances.

Registration Offices.

99. There were 59 special and 24 *ex-officio* Sub-Registry Offices in the State.

Registration.

100. The number of instruments registered was 210,488 (172,674). The aggregate value of all kinds of documents registered in all the districts amounted to Rs. 6,93,98,876 (Rs. 5,19,84,313). The number of documents registered relating to co-operative societies and other institutions wholly or partly exempt from payment of registration fees was 6,088 (6,781) and the amount of fees which the Government had to forego in respect of these documents was Rs. 32,426 (Rs. 34,739). A sum of Rs. 1,72,769 (Rs. 1,65,369) was recovered as mutation fees.

Finance.

101. The revenue of the Department during the year was Rs. 4,67,603 (Rs. 3,57,915) and the expenditure Rs. 1,85,690 (Rs. 1,82,451).

(x) Municipal Administration.

Changes in the management of municipali-

102. There were 40 town and 63 minor municipalities in the State. The Mugur and Tirthahalli municipalities, which were under Government management, were

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reestablished during the year. The Saklespur town municipal council was reconstituted.

103. The town municipal councils of Shimoga, Nanjangud, Chikballapur, Tumkur, Tiptur, Hassan, Chitaldrug and Davangere and the minor municipal councils of Belur and Malur had elected non-official Presidents. The Jagalur and Hosdurga minor municipal councils had nominated non-official Presidents. The privilege of having elected non-official Presidents was conferred on the Chiknaikanhalli and Chikmagalur town municipal councils. Thirteen town municipal councils had Chief Officers. The revision of assessment on buildings and lands was conducted in several municipalities in the Bangalore, Kolar, Kadur, Chitaldrug and Mandya districts by the assessing officers specially appointed for the purpose.

Strength and meetings of Municipal Councils.

104. The total number of members on the municipal councils on the last day of the year was 1,731, of which 1,196 were elected, 312 nominated and 223 *ex-officio*. The municipal councils held 1,505 meetings during the year.

Finance.

105. The receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 29,17,660 (Rs. 22,47,248) and Rs. 25,40,698 (Rs. 20,49,583), respectively. Out of a total demand of Rs. 26,16,926, including the arrears, a sum of Rs. 22,60,532 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,56,394 (Rs. 5,06,209) remaining to be collected.

106. A grant of three lakhs of rupees was made by the Government to the several municipal councils for carrying out improvements to water supply and other town improvement works, such as drainage, construction of town halls, removal of congestion and slum areas, laying out Adikarnataka colonies and for anti-malaria measures. Most of the workscould not, however, be taken up owing to shortage of cement and other materials required. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned to the Shimoga Town Municipal Council for the construction of model houses for the sweepers and scavengers employed in the municipality. A five-year programme of improvements in the Hassan town was sanctioned. The lay-out of extensions in Malvalli and Maddur municipalities was sanctioned and a loan was also granted to the latter municipality for financing the scheme. Anti-malaria operations were continued in Shimoga, Bhadravati, Chikmagalur, Belur and Mandya municipalities and a

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scheme therefor was sanctioned for the Dodballapur municipality. The opening of combined dispensaries in the Konanur and Pavagada municipalities was sanctioned. Municipal high schools were started at Birur and Davangere. Donations to the extent of Rs. 42,000 were made by certain philanthropic ladies and gentlemen towards the cost of construction of veterinary dispensaries, of municipal high schools and of wards in general hospitals.

107. His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to visit several towns in the Hassan, Kolar, Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts during the year, and the local municipal councils presented to His Highness loyal addresses of welcome.

Bangalore City Municipal Council.

Constitution. **108.** The strength of the Municipal Council was 30, of which 24 members were elected and six were nominated. The President and the Vice-President were elected. The number of meetings held was 43, of which 11 were ordinary, 10 adjourned and 22 special.

Finance **109.** The year opened with a balance of Rs. 85,500 (Rs 3,15,691). The receipts under several heads amounted to Rs. 24,73,325, including the Government grant of Rs. 1,90,000. A sum of Rs. 18,52,570 (Rs. 27,59,292) was spent, leaving a closing balance of Rs, 7,06,255 (Rs. 85,500).

Public Works. **110.** A sum of Rs. 1,86,816 (Rs. 2,19,378) was spent on public works. The most important works executed were (1) tarring the Race Course road, Sri Jayachamarajendra road, Hosur road and Krumbiegel road; (2) constructing urinals in Chowdeswari Temple street and Nagaratharpet Jutka stand and a flush-out latrine in the Anjaneya Temple road; (3) forming a children's playground in the Sri Narasimharaja colony and (4) improving the main drain south of Guttahalli and the Gavipur road. The third compartment of the tower of the Municipal office building was completed. Nine sweepers' huts, at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,860, were constructed.

General. **111.** During the year, the Koramangala tank was breached in order to reduce the mosquito nuisance not only in the City but also in the Civil and Military Station. Anti-malaria measures were continued. A fourth lady health visitor was appointed. The question of acquiring

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lands and laying out extensions for relieving the congestion in the heart of the City and for providing sites to the people of middle and labour classes was under active consideration.

112. A People's Food Conference was held during the year.

Mysore City Municipal Council.

Constitution

113. The strength of the Municipal Council was 31, of which 24 members were elected and 7, including the President, were nominated. The number of meetings held was 24, of which 12 were ordinary, 6 adjourned and 6 special.

Finance.

114. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 96,046, excluding a sum of Rs. 50,392 invested in the Government Savings Bank. The income and expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 10,55,618 and Rs. 10,86,217, respectively.

Public Work

115. The total expenditure under public works was Rs. 2,48,348.

Public Health

116. The public health of the City was generally good except for a few cases of cholera. There were 5 attacks and 3 deaths from plague. There were 136 attacks and 83 deaths from cholera. Anti-malaria measures were continued. A house to house malaria survey was conducted.

General.

117. As part of the work of slum clearance in the City, a fund called the Mysore Municipality Model House Fund was constituted with a view to building houses and selling them in public auction. Four Bus shelters were constructed. Three public baths and three bath-rooms were constructed in different parts of the City. The Tottenham system of office procedure was introduced in the City Municipal Office. The management of the feeding of the poor out of the grant graciously given by His Highness the Maharaja was undertaken by the Municipal agency. Housing accommodation has been provided to the sweepers and scavengers in the City. The question of instituting a Provident Fund scheme for the benefit of the sweepers was under active consideration.

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

118. The Board was reconstituted for a period of two years from the 13th April 1943. Twelve ordinary meet-

ings, one special meeting and one adjourned meeting were held during the year. The total amount at the credit of the Board, including the opening balance of Rs. 62,499 and the State grant of Rs. 93,000, was Rs. 4,30,879 (Rs. 3,77,435). The total expenditure was Rs. 3,76,464 (Rs. 3,14,936), leaving a closing balance of Rs. 54,415. A large number of properties, especially in the slum areas of Kannegowdanakoppal and Bestageri, were acquired, and sites were granted to those who were dispossessed of their houses in that connection. The work of filling up the Poorniah's nala with railway cinders was continued. The merchants of the old Bamboo Bazaar shifted themselves to the new Bamboo Bazaar. The Bannimantap road was improved at a cost of Rs. 18,000. A new road was formed between the Dewan's road and the Viceroy's road. Mr. N. Madhava Rau's circle in front of the Vani Vilas Market was improved. A double road was formed in front of the New Santhepet with a view to avoiding accidents and facilitating the moving of vehicles. Swampy portions behind the Kukkarahalli tank, the Doddakere maidan and in Vontikoppal, which were sources for breeding mosquitos, were drained. As a means of removing congestion in the City, model houses are being constructed for sale to the poor at cheap rates on the instalment system.

Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board.

Constitution **119.** The Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board was reconstituted for a period of three years from the 1st December 1941. It consisted of twenty members, of whom seven were *ex-officio* members and thirteen non-officials. Of the non-officials, seven were nominated by the Mining Board and the rest were elected. Six ordinary and two special meetings were held during the year, the average attendance being 15.

Finance. **120.** The year opened with a balance of Rs. 15,018. The receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,83,961 and Rs. 1,62,353, respectively. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 36,626, exclusive of the investment of Rs. 27,000.

General. **121.** The A.R.P. and Civil Defence measures were continued. The construction of a cloak room for the use of the girl students of the high school was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,824. Repairs to the Parandapalli road from

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Robertsonpet up to the Sanitary Board boundary were effected at a cost of Rs. 7,960. An additional section of the first year class of the Sanitary Board High School was opened from June 1943.

122. A scheme for surface drainage at an estimated cost of Rs. 95,000 was sanctioned for the Robertsonpet area, the work being spread over six years. Government have agreed to meet a moiety of the expenditure on the scheme every year. The post of a separate Revenue Officer for the Board was also sanctioned for a period of two years, with a view to arranging for the proper collection of its revenue.

(xi) Administration of District Boards.

123. As in the previous year, there were nine District Boards, with a total membership of 259, of whom 175 were elected, 47 were nominated by Government and 37 were *ex-officio* members. The terms of the District Boards which expired on 31st May 1943, were extended by another year.

124. The District Boards held 42 (45) meetings during the year.

125. The revenue and expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 19,14,840 (Rs. 16,39,646) and Rs. 18,41,284 (Rs. 16,91,353), respectively. The revenue under service heads was Rs. 15,71,910 (Rs. 14,05,463), of which a sum of Rs. 10,14,146 (Rs. 8,96,493) was realised from local cesses, Rs. 1,16,975 (Rs. 1,22,075) from tolls and ferries, Rs. 2,68,491 (Rs. 1,30,003) from markets and other fees, Rs. 91,070 (Rs. 79,495) from contributions, and the rest from miscellaneous items. The expenditure under service heads was Rs. 14,74,573 (Rs. 13,96,405), of which a sum of Rs. 5,34,114 (Rs. 5,58,455) was on works executed by the Public Works Department, Rs. 1,16,329 (Rs. 1,24,683) on works executed by the direct agency of the District Boards, Rs. 1,56,958 (Rs. 1,49,723) on administration and collection, Rs. 72,728 (Rs. 69,246) on conservancy and sanitation, Rs. 4,27,745 (Rs. 3,38,506) on medical relief, Rs. 37,309 (Rs. 35,850) on accommodation for travellers and the balance on miscellaneous items.

126. The system of pre-audit of accounts has been introduced in respect of the accounts of the Kolar and Bangalore District Boards.

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127. The District Boards of Kadur, Tumkur, and Chitaldrug spent Rs. 62,482, Rs. 94,465 and Rs. 27,216 out of their respective railway cess funds. A sum of Rs. 3,857 was also spent by the Kadur District Board out of the railway cess funds towards inter-village communications in the district. The Tumkur and Chitaldrug District Boards spent a sum of Rs. 3,527 and Rs. 1,755, respectively, out of their funds towards the sinking of drinking water wells in rural areas.

128. Reduced-scale dispensaries were opened in Kammardi village, Koppa taluk, and a village of the same name in the Tirthahalli taluk, and the Yelwal village in Mysore taluk. The starting of reduced-scale dispensaries has been sanctioned in Bookinkere and Koppa villages in the Mandya district.

129. Subsidised dispensaries were opened at Doddakowlande (Nanjangud taluk), Hireguntur (Chitaldrug taluk), Bharmannaikanadurga (Holalkere taluk) and Javagal (Hassan district). Sanction has also been accorded to the starting of a subsidised dispensary at Bandihole and to the conversion of the Local Fund dispensary at Santhe-Bachahalli (Mandya district) into a reduced-scale dispensary.

130. A revised scheme for improving the status of qualified Ayurvedic Pandits and Unani Hakims was sanctioned during the year, and as many as 50 dispensaries were started in different places under the new scheme. Government have agreed to bear a moiety of the expenditure in this connection. A three-year programme of opening Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries has been approved for each of the District Boards, except Mandya.

131. Two new shandies were ordered to be opened in the Bangalore district. Levy of fees was sanctioned in some of the shandies under the control of the Hassan and Mysore District Boards.

132. The levy of railway cess in the Chitaldrug district was ordered to be reduced by 3 pies in the rupee and a special cess of 3 pies in the rupee ordered to be levied instead. Special cess is already being levied in the Shimoga, Tumkur, Kadur, Bangalore and Kolar districts.

133. The scheme sanctioned for organising the literacy campaign in the Mandya district in the previous year was

continued during the year. Fifty new classes and 4 libraries were opened, besides 19 classes opened previously, and lectures were also given to adults. The District Board contributed Rs. 1,750 towards the cost of the scheme.

134. A *khadi* centre was opened under the control of the Tumkur District Board at Ittikadibbanahalli, Madhugiri taluk, with centres at Midigesi and Hoskote. Government granted loans to the District Boards of Kadur and Chitaldrug for the expansion of the activities of the Ajjampur and Aimangala khadi centres. A new khadi centre at Sindaghatta (Krishnarajapet taluk) was sanctioned and it is being organised by the Department of Industries and Commerce.

135. Sanction was accorded to the construction of a bridge over the Bhadra River at Holehonnur. The mileage grants of several District Fund roads in the Shimoga district were enhanced as they were found to be insufficient.

136. His Highness the Maharaja toured in the districts of Tumkur, Kolar, Hassan, Chitaldrug and Shimoga and loyal addresses of welcome were presented to His Highness by the District Boards concerned.

(xii) Village Panchayets

137. The number of village panchayets in the State was 12,068 (12,142), with a membership of 89,098 (90,914). Three hundred and ninety-eight panchayets elected their own chairmen. The number of meetings held by the panchayets was 38,555 (40,030). Constitution.

138. The cash balance at the credit of the panchayets at the beginning of the year was Rs. 28,32,966 (24,80,098). The total income and expenditure during the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 16,86,216 (16,09,387) and Rs. 11,02,244 (Rs. 12,56,516) respectively, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 34,16,938 (Rs. 28,32,996). Finance.

139. The arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 38,96,920 (Rs. 45,62,386) and the total demand for the year was Rs. 13,87,896 (Rs. 18,68,978). A sum of Rs. 18,10,186 (Rs. 20,28,641) was collected, including remissions and amounts commuted into labour, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 34,74,630. Demand, collection and balance.

140. The total amount received by the panchayets by way of Government grant, contributions from District Grants.

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Boards and private people, etc., was Rs. 2,34,935 (Rs. 1,68,803).

Sanitation, Medical Relief, etc.

141. Four hundred and seventy five panchayets maintained separate sweeping and scavenging establishments, 101 contributed towards maintenance of Local Fund, Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries and 33 arranged for weekly visits of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Thirty-one maternity wards were run by the panchayets. Eight thousand three hundred and thirty-nine panchayets contributed a sum of Rs. 7,060 towards the funds of the Red Cross Society.

Public Works.

142. *A sum of Rs. 3,93,062 (Rs. 4,93,992) was spent on public works. Fifty-two sub-overseers worked in the several districts for the execution of both village improvements and well works. There were three Sub-Engineers working in Mysore, Mandya and Bangalore districts. A total expenditure of Rs. 3,21,549 was incurred on the laying of inter-village communication roads, according to the scheme previously undertaken.

Water-supply.

143. In accordance with the new rural water supply scheme, sanctioned in the year 1938, Government made an allotment of Rs. 3 lakhs during the year for sinking drinking water wells in villages. A sum of Rs. 6,20,575 (Rs. 6,86,090) was spent on well works. Nine hundred and eighty-one (1,324) wells were completed during the year. Out of 18,149 villages in the State, 15,637 villages have been provided with wells and there are 2,512 villages yet to be provided with drinking water facilities. The scheme has been ordered to be continued for another three years, the annual Government contribution of Rs. 3 lakhs being continued.

Rural Welfare Centres, Closepet and Dodballapur.

144. Both the Rural Welfare Centres at Closepet and Dodballapur continued to do good work during the year, under the guidance of their respective committees of management. The approximate value of work turned out under the system of weekly labour was reported to be Rs. 1,45,001. Three hundred and eighty-one panchayets were using improved agricultural implements and better varieties of seeds. Breeding bulls were maintained by 375 panchayets. There were postal facilities in 45 panchayets. Forty-six village schools, 49 muzrai institutions, 23 tanks, 123 thopes and 197 village forests were under the

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management of the panchayets. One hundred and thirty four panchayets laid out parks and 2,396 fruit and shade trees were planted; 1,273 panchayets maintained reading rooms.

145. With a view to securing rapid improvement in the administration of panchayets and accelerating the progress of rural reconstruction, a five-year scheme of rural reconstruction was launched. According to this scheme, concentrated propaganda will be introduced in an entire hobli of each taluk at the rate of one hobli in each taluk every year so that the scheme may be brought into full operation within five years, One hundred and thirty non-official gentlemen residing in the hoblis were selected and given intensive training according to the prescribed programme for a period of three months in all subjects pertaining to rural welfare. These have been since posted to the hoblis with definite instructions as to the work to be done by them. Advisory committees have been constituted for these selected hoblis to assist and guide the workers in carrying out the works according to the programme. A Central Advisory Committee for Rural Development has also been constituted to review the progress of the scheme from time to time and to suggest to Government practical methods of approach to the various problems affecting the welfare of the rural community in the State.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

CHAPTER III—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(i) Revenue and Finance.

N. B.—Statements showing (i) the receipts and expenditure of the State and (ii) the demand, collection and balance under principal heads of revenue, for the year 1942-43, will be found in Appendix I.

General Summary.

146. The total amount realised during the year under various heads of revenue stood at Rs. 638·95 lakhs and the net expenditure chargeable to the revenue was Rs. 636·91 lakhs. The revenue transactions of the year thus closed with a surplus of Rs. 2·04 lakhs.

147. The total receipts and expenditure under both Service and Debt Heads were Rs. 1,101·54 lakhs and Rs. 1,085·74 lakhs, respectively, and the cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 215·62 lakhs.

Revenue Receipts.

148. As compared with the actuals of the previous year, large increases appear in the revenue realisations under the heads A2. Duty on Gold (Rs. 77·12 lakhs), B. Forest Revenue (Rs. 3·19 lakhs), C. Excise Revenue (Rs. 12·24 lakhs), D. Stamp Revenue (Rs. 2·75 lakhs), D1. Income-Tax (Rs. 11·99 lakhs), G. Miscellaneous (Rs. 8·34 lakhs), and General Commercial Services (Rs. 15·46 lakhs), while under A-1. Mining Royalty and Leases and F. Miscellaneous Taxes and other Receipts, the realisations were less by Rs. 6·04 lakhs and Rs. 4·17 lakhs, respectively.

Expenditure charged to Revenue.

149. Under expenditure, appreciable increases over the actuals of the previous year are noticeable under B. Revenue collection charges (Rs. 3·27 lakhs), C. Administration (Rs. 5·19 lakhs), D. Public Instruction (Rs. 4·86 lakhs) and I. Miscellaneous (Rs. 113·83 lakhs), while a large decrease has occurred under G. Public Works (Rs. 6·22 lakhs).

Capital.

150. The capital outlay incurred on Krishnarajsagar Irrigation Works and Hydro-Electric Works during the year was more than in the previous year, the noticeable increase in the case of Hydro-Electric Works (Rs. 10·37 lakhs) being due to the larger expenditure incurred on the Jog Power scheme.

Debt and Remittances.

151. Under Investment Account, the large net outgoing (Rs. 289.61 lakhs) during the year was due chiefly to heavy short-term investments in Treasury Bills and Fixed Deposits

REVENUE AND FINANCE

with Banks. Under Unfunded Debt, there were, as usual, large net incomings of Rs. 23.37 lakhs under Insurance and Provident Funds, Rs. 85.73 lakhs under Savings Bank Deposits and Rs. 7·69 lakhs under Endowments and other Accounts. The large net incoming of Rs. 173·37 lakhs under Reserve and Depreciation Funds is due chiefly to the contribution of Rs. 105·61 lakhs made to the Special Reserve Fund towards non-recurring expenditure, Post-war Reconstruction and Capitalising Gold Mining Revenue. The large net incoming of Rs. 81·95 lakhs under Deposits is due mainly to the accounting of the transactions relating to food supply operations under the head "Personal Deposits".

(ii) Excise.

Country Spirits.

152. The number of shops licensed for the retail sale of molasses arrack was 523 (524) and the issues to them were 284,252 (171,513) gallons. The large increase in consumption during the year, which was shared by all the districts, is reported to be due to the influx of labour on account of the starting or development of fresh industries as well as the increased earning power of the people owing to the war conditions. The total issues of rectified spirits from the Distillery were 1,32,255 (45,268) gallons. Of the total issues, a quantity of 13,463 (11,051) gallons was issued for the use of the several licensees in the State and the balance of 1,18,792 (34,217) gallons for export outside the State. The issues of denatured spirits from the Distillery were 11,782 (10,165) gallons and the quantity exported was 64,878 (89,210) gallons. The number of shops licensed for the sale of special liquors and jaggery arrack was 28, the same as in the previous year.

Toddy.

153. There were 1,833 (1,848) shops for the sale of date and coconut toddy and 364 (368) for the sale of *bagani* toddy. The number of toddy-yielding trees licensed both in and outside the State was 321,324 (269,161).

Malt liquors and foreign spirits.

154. The consumption of beer amounted to 1,20,051 (93,330) gallons. The revenue derived under malt liquors amounted to Rs. 53,737 (Rs. 40,441). The consumption of foreign liquors was 12,296 (27,550) gallons and the revenue derived therefrom amounted to Rs. 11,675 (Rs. 15,719). The number of licenses issued for the sale of foreign liquors was 50 (62).

REVENUE AND FINANCE

Ganja and Opium.

155. There were 259 shops licensed for the sale of ganja. The consumption was 8,880 (9,159) seers.

156. Shops licensed for the sale of opium numbered 85, as in the previous year, and the consumption was 757 (678) seers.

Excise offences.

157. Five thousand four hundred and seventy-eight (5,612) cases reported under the Excise and Opium laws, were registered during the year. Including the pending cases, the total number of cases for disposal came to 5,961 (5,949). Of these, 5,160 (4,862) cases were disposed of departmentally, 357 (601) were sent up for trial in Courts, and 7 (4) cases were written off or otherwise disposed of, leaving 437 (482) cases pending disposal at the end of the year. Fines or composition fees were levied in 4,596 (4,399) cases, and the realisations amounted to Rs. 16,263 (Rs. 13,725).

Licenses

158. The number of licenses issued to chemists and druggists and to industrial concerns was 38 (31), and 93 (88) licenses were issued under the Dangerous Drugs Rules.

Finance.

159. The total demand under Excise revenue, inclusive of the arrears of Rs. 66,190 (Rs. 61,230), amounted to Rs. 79,18,215 (Rs. 67,01,540), of which a sum of Rs. 78,49,018 (Rs. 66,07,989) towards current demand and Rs. 27,365 (Rs. 20,223) towards old arrears was collected. The expenditure on the Department amounted to Rs. 4,20,458 (Rs. 3,95,576). The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Rs. 1-1-6 (Re. 0-14-4). The amount refunded to privileged inamdars on account of toddy revenue was Rs. 64,551 (Rs. 66,350).

General.

160. The appointment of a whole-time District Excise Officer for the Mandya district was sanctioned during the year. The revised rates of price and duty payable by licensees of special liquors, and also the minimum retail selling rates of jaggery arrack and special liquors were enhanced from the 1st July 1943. The Denatured Spirits Rules were also amended to facilitate the recovery in advance of the license fees.

161. The promotion of temperance reform continued to receive attention. An Excise Licensing Board was newly constituted at Arsikere in January 1943. Nineteen toddy shops were closed, and the experiment in Prohibition at the Closepet Rural Welfare Centre was continued during the year.

(iii) Income-tax.

162. Notices calling for returns of income were issued in 9,399 (8,975) cases; returns were received in 8,014 (7,883) cases, and 2,354 (1,806) were accepted as correct. Accounts were called for in 5,805 (5,589) cases; were produced in 5,244 (5,107) cases and were accepted in 1,908 (1,861) cases. The total number of persons assessed to tax was 5,887 (5,388), including 153 (137) companies and 49 (30) registered firms. Applications under Section 27 of the Act for cancellation of the assessment were received in 269 (254) cases and in 155 (170) of these, the order of assessment was re-opened.

Working of the Act.

163. The Income-tax Amendment Act, XXIX of 1942, raising the maximum rate of income-tax from 24 to 30 pies in the rupee, came into force from the 1st July 1942. Instructions were issued in regard to the treatment of (1) expenditure on A. R. P. measures under Section 10 (2) VII and IX of the Act and (2) expenditure incurred on the fitting up of gas-plants to motor-buses, lorries or taxis as capital expenditure, depreciation to be allowed on such plants being fixed at 20 per cent on the prime cost according to the rules now in force.

Demand, collection and balance.

164. The net demand under income-tax was Rs. 44,18,997 (Rs. 31,87,180), of which a sum of Rs. 41,43,092 (Rs. 30,73,469) was collected. The net demand under super-tax was Rs. 12,99,769 (Rs. 11,33,592), of which a sum of Rs. 12,43,673 (Rs. 11,20,991) was collected. The incidence of taxation per head of population under income-tax and super-tax, calculated on the resultant demand, was Re. 0-9-9 (Re. 0-6-9) and Re. 0-2-11 (Re. 0-2-4), respectively.

Appeals.

165. Four hundred and ninety-two (488) appeals were filed, of which 271 (263) were successful. Out of 54 (44) cases, which came up for review under Section 33 of the Act, 40 (28) cases were disposed of.

Expenditure.

166. The total expenditure on the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 68,462 (Rs. 63,919).

(iv) Stamps.

167. The total revenue from stamps amounted to Rs. 24,00,304 (Rs. 20,92,532). The total expenditure on the Department was Rs. 2,50,728 (Rs. 2,27,816).

REVENUE AND FINANCE

168. The amount due to Government on account of institution fees in pauper suits at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,95,293 (Rs. 1,85,416) and a sum of Rs. 93,157 (Rs. 33,022) was awarded to Government during the year, thus bringing the total to Rs. 2,88,450 (Rs. 2,18,438). Of this, a sum of Rs. 14,881 (Rs. 19,266) was recovered and Rs. 12,798 (Rs. 3,879) remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,60,771 still to be recovered at the end of the year.

General.

169. The following important measures were sanctioned during the year:—

(i) The stamp duty leviable on all mutchalikas to be executed by raiyats in favour of "The Mysore Tobacco Company, Limited", in connection with the cultivation and curing of tobacco was remitted for a further period of three years.

(ii) The stamp duty chargeable under Article 45 of Schedule I of the Stamp Act on the policies of the Public Branch of the Mysore Government Life Insurance Department was remitted for a further period of three years from the 1st February 1943.

(iii) The stamp duty leviable in respect of the documents to be executed by the Mysore Silk Filatures, Limited, the Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Limited, and the Vellum Parachute Silk Company, Limited, for the advances to be drawn by them in respect of the Silk Filature Expansion scheme was remitted.

v. Mysore Government Life Insurance.

Official Branch.

170. Out of 2,008 (2,149) proposals dealt with in the Official Branch, 1,138 (1,412) were accepted. Of the remaining 870 proposals, 569 were rejected on medical and other grounds and 301 were in various stages of disposal at the end of the year. The percentage of rejected proposals to those that were accepted was 50 (33·93).

171. Out of 1,256 accepted proposals, including 118 pending at the beginning of the year, 1,160 (1,397) resulted in policies, assuring a sum of Rs. 7,92,641 (Rs. 11,04,979) for a monthly premium of Rs. 3,044 (Rs. 4,125). Of the remaining 96 cases, 20 proposals were cancelled and 76 proposers had not submitted the Treasury receipts in support of payment of the first premium.

172. Out of 5,665 (4,935) proposals for Rs. 63,32,200 (Rs. 48,26,900) dealt with in the Public Branch, 4,687 (4,360) proposals for Rs. 51,14,500 (Rs. 41,95,300) were accepted, 355 (303) for Rs. 4,34,100 were rejected, 210 for Rs. 2,87,600 were either withdrawn or cancelled and 413 for Rs. 4,96,000 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of rejected cases to accepted proposals was 7·57 (3·28). Of 4,687 proposals accepted during the year for a sum of Rs. 51,14,500, 4,338 proposals resulted in policies assuring a sum of Rs. 46,92,200 with an annual premium of Rs. 2,44,901. The average assurance per policy was Rs. 1 082 (Rs. 956). Public. Branch.

173. In accordance with Government Order No. Fl. 6644-6704—G.F. 23-39-3, dated the 4th May 1940, permitting the investment on certain Government buildings of a sum of Rs. 7,00,000 from out of the funds of the Official Branch, a sum of Rs. 3,36,361 was spent up to the end of June 1943. General.

(vi) Government Savings Banks.

174. The number of accounts on the books at the close of the year was 70,514 (67,257). The aggregate amount at credit was Rs. 2,06,62,883 (Rs. 1,75,39,313). The amount at the credit of the public was Rs. 1,90,20,782 (Rs. 1,52,35,556). Fresh deposits amounted to Rs. 1,17,98,256 (Rs. 92,76,510) and withdrawals to Rs. 89,84,686 (Rs. 1,31,85,693). Savings Banks.

175. The number of depositors having balances of and above Rs. 5,000 on the 30th June 1943 was 687 (492) and the amount at their credit was Rs. 82,75,870 (Rs. 71,12,980). Interest on deposits amounted to Rs. 3,10,000 (Rs. 3,47,216). Excluding special deposits on behalf of Funds, there were 550 (372) depositors with a balance of Rs. 5,000 and above and the amount at their credit was Rs. 66,33,769 (Rs. 48,09,223), with an average balance of Rs. 12,061 (Rs. 12,947) at the credit of each depositor.

176. The amounts deposited and withdrawn under the Collecting Savings Banks scheme were Rs. 1,41,076 (Rs. 77,477), and Rs. 82,947 (Rs. 1,24,058) respectively. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 4,19,858 (Rs. 3,52,319). Collecting Savings Banks.

177. A sum of Rs. 61,16,025 (Rs. 46,51,455) was received under this head. Refunds and repayments amounted Fixed deposits.

to Rs. 18,31,425 (Rs. 28,81,850) and the closing balance was Rs. 1,95,71,848 (Rs. 1,43,48,887). The amount of interest paid on fixed deposits was Rs. 3,95,853 (Rs. 3,42,220).

Savings Certificates.

178. Under the scheme of Savings Certificates, the receipts and withdrawals during the year amounted to Rs. 8,85,899 (Rs. 6,19,315) and 2,30,931 (Rs. 1,90,108) respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 27,21,321 (Rs. 25,25,558).

General

179. An important event of the year was the fixing of the aggregate holdings in Government five-year fixed deposits in the name of any one depositor, individual person, firm or bank or other public body or institution at a maximum of Rs. 5,00,000 with effect from the 22nd April 1943. The deposits in all the districts exceeded withdrawals. The Government Savings Banks continued to attract large deposits from the public owing to the advantage they offered for better and safer investment.

CHAPTER IV—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

(i) Occupied area and tenure.

180. The total recorded area of the State was 18,872, 669 (18,871,232) acres. Deducting alienated lands to the extent of 1,563,703 (1,378,350) acres and 7,399,276 (7,090,897) acres consisting of minor inams, forests and uncultivable waste not available for cultivation, there was a net extent of 9,984,809 (10,401,985) acres available for cultivation. Out of this, 7,965,131 (7,910,044) acres (*i e.*, 79·8 (76·8) per cent of the area avilable for cultivation) were under occupancy, showing a net increase of 55,087 (97,968) acres.

181. The net area cropped during the year was 6,587,093 (6,565,223) acres.

182. The number of ryotwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,270,788 (1,278,272) with an area of 764,151 acres, giving an average of 6·0 (6·2) acres per holding.

(ii) Land Records, Survey and Settlement.

183. In Government villages, 7,768, (10,335) *darkhast, phod* and other records were disposed of, and measurements were made in 18,834 (20,247) survey numbers, involving an extent of 86,779 (69,965) acres. Classification was undertaken in respect of 6,980 (8,606) survey numbers, comprising an area of 29,905 acres and 13 guntas (35, 249 acres and 7 guntas) in 1,974 (2,344) villages. Nine hundred and seventy-six (1,239) cases of encroachment, covering an area of 1,039 acres and 29 guntas (461 acres), were detected.

184. In Inam villages, detailed surveys were made of 17 (15) villages. The survey numbers dealt with were 1,888 (1,347) and the area involved was 9,064 acres and 24 guntas (4,884 acres).

185. Original classification of soils was carried out in 11 (13) villages. The survey numbers dealt with were 1,369 (956) and comprised an area of 4,650 acres and 7 guntas (3,066 acres).

186. The scheme of Record of Rights was introduced into the two taluks of Hunsur and Heggaddevankote.

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The Record of Rights staff attended also to the preparation of the Records of Rights and Index of Land Registers in eight taluks, the number of entries made in the two registers being 412,680 and 416,001, respectively. Under mutation, 27,111 hissas in 4,683 villages were measured.

187. Since the Record of Rights was ordered to be extended, only *hissa survey*, in lieu of *Pot-pahani*, was conducted in two villages, extending over 69 survey numbers.

188. Consequent on the anticipated completion of the Record of Rights operations in the near future throughout the State, a sufficient number of surveyors, who will be released from this work, are proposed to be posted for the detailed survey of Inam villages.

189. The system of massing together groups of surveyors for concentrated work in particular taluks was adopted in Manjarabad, Kolar, Mandya, and Kunigal taluks. As the results have been satisfactory, the scheme is being extended to Bangalore, Turuvekere, Chintamani, Kadur, Mudigere and Chikmagalur taluks during the current year.

190. The potgi was revised in respect of 1,052 villages in 16 taluks.

191. *Survey Training*—Sanction of Government was accorded to the opening of two classes for the training of (1) Amildars and (2) Revenue Inspectors. One Assistant Commissioner also received training along with the Amildars The total number of officers and officials that underwent training during the year was 43.

Expenditure.

192. The total expenditure on the Department was Rs. 3,66,260.

(iii) Land Revenue.

"Grow More Food". scheme

193. In order to secure that a larger extent of the area granted under this scheme is brought under cultivation, Government have recently sanctioned a number of further concessions which are in the nature of an indirect subsidy to food production. These concessions include the supply of seed paddy, ragi and jola of improved strains at cost price and supply of manure at seventy-five per cent of the cost price, the transport and incidental charges being borne by Government in both cases. The rate of interest on *takavi* loans has been reduced and even this, in cases of

prompt repayment, will be waived. The budget provision for the grant of *takavi* loans has been increased from Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 5 lakhs. In view of the prevailing difficulty in securing agricultural implements, arrangements have been made to stock and supply these at cost price. An advance of Rs. 4½ lakhs for the purchase of seed and manure has been placed at the disposal of the Director of Agriculture.

194. In the Irwin Canal area, nearly 14,000 acres of dry land have become available for rice cultivation under the new distributaries in the Malvalli taluk and under the Shimsha branch in the Mandya taluk. An intensive campaign for the promotion of paddy cultivation in these new areas has been initiated, and seed and manure have been arranged to be distributed at 25 per cent below cost price. The extension of the dry zone of village reserves in the Irwin Canal area as an anti-malarial measure has resulted in the conversion of 10,000 acres of irrigated land into dry land and, to encourage the raising of dry crops on this land, it has been ordered that the dry assessment on it may be waived for a period of two years. The cultivation of ragi, on payment of a nominal assessment, in the dry portions of the water-spread of Krishnarajsagar has been permitted and certain concessions have been granted to promote cultivation of jola and vegetables in the beds of emptied tanks in the Irwin Canal area. It is anticipated that the extension of these concessions will stimulate cultivation of food crops over a much larger area than hitherto.

195. Out of an area of 926,353 (998,198) acres of assessed waste, an extent of 70,431 (103,187) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 1,04,440 (Rs. 1,39,432), was taken up for cultivation during the year. The total area relinquished was 10,759 (25,260) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 16,025 (Rs. 37,788). There was thus a net increase of 59,672 acres in the cultivated area, with an assessment of Rs. 88,415. Assessed waste.

196. A total extent of 262 (332) acres of land, with an assessment of Rs. 258 (Rs. 312), was alienated for non-agricultural purposes. The major portion of the land thus alienated was for building purposes. An extent of 35 acres in the Brahmanamaduhu and Nadamaduhu villages of the Sagar taluk was alienated for the Hirebhasgar Dam works. Alienation.

197. Including the number pending from the preceding year, there were 25,139 (29,941) applications for disposal. Darkhasts.

Of these, 10,603 (11,838) were granted and 8,602 (11,670) rejected, leaving a balance of 5,934 (6,433) application at the end of the year. The area disposed of for cultivation was 48,394 (60,821) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 2,20,075 (Rs. 1,89,176). An extent of 180,946 acres of land (wet 14,231 acres, and dry 166,715 acres) under the scheme for the production of food and fodder crops in the State was granted for cultivation. Three hundred and twenty-nine acres of land, assessed at Rs. 311 in the Kolar district, were granted for cultivation of gram on darkhast under Special Rules. An extent of 247 acres was granted for fruit cultivation in the Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur districts. The area granted for the cultivation of cashewnut was 43 acres, and 3,540 acres under the beds of tanks were granted for temporary cultivation.

Grant of lands to Military men.

198. There were 155 applications (including 89 pending at the beginning of the year) to be dealt with, of which 63 were finally disposed of, 15 by grant and 48 by rejection. The extent of lands granted in 16 cases was 98½ acres valued at Rs. 4,005.

Grant of lands to Depressed Classes.

199. Nine hundred and two applications for lands under the Depressed Class Concession Rules were pending disposal at the beginning of the year and 1,087 were received, making a total of 1,989 to be dealt with during the year. Of these, 1,478 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 511 at the close of the year. An extent of 5,676 acres was granted, as compared with 7,230 acres in the previous year. The general decrease in the number of darkhasts under these rules was due to the fact that the Depressed Classes took advantage of the concessions available under the "Grow More Food" scheme which are more attractive.

Area under occupation and area cropped.

200. The total area under occupation during the year was 7,965,131 (7,910,044) acres, showing a net increase of 55,087 acres, which was contributed by all the districts, especially Kolar, Bangalore and Shimoga. This increase was mainly due to the grant of lands under recent rules in pursuance of the "Grow More Food" campaign. The area cropped was 6,587,093 (6,565,223) acres, showing a net increase of 21,870 acres.

Special Irrigation Works.

201. The total acreage under sugarcane, paddy and cotton under the Irwin Canal in the taluks of Mandya Maddur, Malvalli, French-Rocks and Seringapatam was

10,346 (11,831), 69,365 (53,824) and 3,087 (3,001), respectively.

202. No additional extent of land under the Vani Vilas Sagar was included under the atchkat and the area under occupation was 8,769 (8,797) acres. The total area to be irrigated under the Vani Vilas Sagar channels was limited to 10,180 acres.

203. The total extent of land under irrigation under the Marconahalli Reservoir was 8,308 (7,687) acres. The full extent of 10,432 acres commanded by the Reservoir is likely to be brought under irrigation in the course of another year.

Collection of Land Revenue.

204. The year's demand, including Land Revenue Miscellaneous, was Rs. 1,50,67,944 (Rs. 1,51,71,125). A sum of Rs. 1,30,94,493 (Rs. 1,30,35,864) was collected and a sum of Rs. 6,36,643 (Rs. 3,28,050) was either remitted or written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,36,808 (Rs. 18,07,211). The percentage of actual collections was 91·1 (88·1). The collections were on the whole satisfactory owing to the favourable conditions on account of the high prices obtaining for agricultural produce and the readiness on the part of the raiyats to discharge their debts to Government.

Coercive processes.

205. The number of processes of all kinds issued was 219,639 (319,830) and a sum of Rs. 22,01,288 (Rs. 30,30,601) was realised. Sale of land was resorted to in 21,865 (32,612) cases and resulted in a realisation of Rs. 4,12,406 (Rs. 6,26,304).

Decrees in favour of co-operative societies.

206. Including the arrears of the previous year, there were 7,033 (8,763) decrees for execution for a sum of Rs. 11,40,285 (Rs. 14,28,356) Of these 3,186 (4,094) decrees were disposed of and a sum of Rs. 5,73,276 (Rs. 7,39,525) was recovered. The number of decrees pending execution was 3,847 (4,896), the amount involved being Rs. 5,67,009 (Rs. 6,88,831). Special staff was entertained in certain taluks for speeding up the collection work.

Concessions shown to agriculturists.

207. Although the seasonal conditions were generally satisfactory, except in some taluks in the Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts, which had untimely and inadequate rains, the several concessions in regard to the relaxation of coercive processes and the moderation of miscellaneous demands were continued as in previous years.

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The scheme of debt conciliation was in force in 14 taluks of the State and proposals for the extension of the scheme to some more taluks were under the consideration of Government. Government have accepted the priniciple, as recommended by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, that in making nominations to the Debt Conciliation Boards due representation should be given to the local Land Mortgage Society so that there may be close co-ordination between the two agencies to facilitate immediate payment of the conciliated debt and to act as a fillip to the creditors more readily to come to an amicable settlement. The rate of mutation fee was further reduced from six annas to four annas per entry.

Concessions for the Depressed Classes.

208. The Central Depressed Class Committee, appointed in the year 1939, to concert measures for the economic and social betterment of the Depressed classes, was reconstituted for another period of three years. The Committee, thus reconstituted, met twice during the year and on its recommendations, circular instructions were issued in respect of various matters, such as, grant of house sites, grant of lands under the "Grow More Food" scheme and grant of scholarships, etc., to these classes. Special officers from among the graduates belonging to the community as whole-time officers to look after the amelioration of these classes were appointed in six districts, and the question of appointing similar officers in the other three districts is under consideration. A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been allotted out of the Rural Reconstruction grant during the year 1943-44 onwards for the purpose of village extensions for the Adikarnatakas and other Depressed classes in the several hoblis selected for development under the Rural Reconstruction Scheme.

209. Separate extensions for Adikarnatakas are being formed wherever necessary and possible and sites are being given free in deserving cases. They are also being encouraged to construct well-ventilated tiled houses and to improve the existing extensions on sanitary principles. Two hundred and eighty-nine (430) wells, exclusively intended for the use of the Depressed Classes, were sunk, the entire cost being met by Government.

District and Taluk Conferences.

210. District conferences were held in all the districts of the state during the year. Seven of these were presided over by the Ministers and two by the Revenue Commissioner.

Taluk conferences were also held in all the taluks and sub-taluks of the State. Several of these conferences were presided over by non-official gentlemen. As adjuncts to the taluk conferences, Baby Shows and Exhibitions were held in some of the taluks.

211. The total area cultivated with the five select crops. *viz.* paddy, ragi, horse-gram, cholam and sugarcane in the several districts of the State were as follows :— **Area under select crops.**

Paddy	...	758,865	(753,454) acres
Ragi	...	2,250,183	(2,196,652) acres
Horse-gram	...	7,185,105	(794,862) acres
Cholam	...	6,76,403	(680,313) acres
Sugarcane	...	41,349	(45,083) acres

212. Loans under all classes amounting to Rs. 65,560 (Rs. 85,076) were disbursed. Four hundred and thirty-one (411) applications for *takavi* loans were sanctioned. The percentage of collection to demand was 50·6 (38·2). Of 456 (633) applications for land improvement loans for an aggregate amount of Rs. 1,22,535 (Rs. 1,76,540), 181 (243) applications for an aggregate sum of Rs. 25,052 (Rs. 34,925) were sanctioned. The percentage of collection to demand was 44 (39·65). **Loans and advances.**

213. Under the Special Coffee Takavi Loan scheme, although an allotment of Rs. 1,00,000 was provided for, the amount actually disbursed was only Rs. 42,468 (Rs. 63,858). Loans to the extent of Rs. 90,000 (Rs. 63,855) were granted to the coffee planters in the Hassan and Kadur districts. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was held in reserve for distribution on application for additional grants. The scheme was continued during the year and an allotment of Rs. 1,00,000 was provided in the Budget for the purpose.

214. Three (19) applications for a total sum of Rs. 950 (Rs. 5,250) were received for loans for digging irrigation wells. In two cases, loans amounting to Rs. 238 were sanctioned. The percentage of collection to demand was 55·6 (58·4).

215. The Record of Rights scheme has been introduced into all the taluks except Yelandur Jahagir sub-taluk and Periyapatna taluk and it reached the stage of maintenance in 73 taluks and sub-taluks. Out of a total demand of Rs. 42,60,538 under Record of Rights fees, a sum of Rs. 28,65,312 was collected leaving a balance of **Record of Rights.**

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Rs. 13,95,226 (Rs. 17,70,662) to be recovered at the close of the year. Against a total demand of Rs. 8,44,701 (Rs 7,35,192) under mutation fees, a sum of Rs. 5,29,527 (Rs. 3,94,192) was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,15,173 (Rs. 3,41,702) to be collected.

Tanks.

216. There were 2,632 (2,567) major and 19,914 (20,837) minor tanks. Forty-seven (58) major and 215 (173) minor tanks were restored or repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,47,154 (Rs. 1,85,877) and Rs. 1,89,273 (Rs. 1,58,515) respectively. The value of earthwork done by raiyats was Rs. 60,013 (Rs. 69,196).

Chowthayi tanks.

217. The number of *Chowthayi* tanks was 215 and the maximum amount of remission in respect of them was Rs. 5,306 (Rs. 5,082). Remissions to the extent of Rs. 1,557 (Rs. 1,581) in respect of 74 (69) tanks were withheld as the owners failed to comply with the prescribed conditions for the upkeep of the tanks. The number of Tank Panchayats was 112. One hundred and ten (112) of these were in action and two were abolished.

Village Forests.

218. There were, at the end of the year, 235 village forests, the same as in the preceding year.

219. The number of avenue trees planted during the year was 56,355 (95,415). Large numbers of trees were planted in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Hassan.

(iv) Transfers of Land.

220. There were 14,805 (13,994) transfers of land by order of Courts—Civil and Revenue—involving an extent of 95,231 (69,319) acres. Transfers by private contracts and mortgages numbered 61,627 (51,881), involving 279,313 (249,040) acres.

(v) Labour and Wages.

221. Labour was generally available and was amply provided for by the various industrial concerns in the State. The Sugar Factory and the several irrigation works in the Irwin Canal area and the fuel collection and transportation operations in the Shimoga and Kadur districts and in some parts of the maidan districts also provided labour to the working classes.

222. Labour conditions in the State were generally peaceful during the year, except for some political unrest in the months of August and September 1942, which was unconnected with matters pertaining to industry. It is believed that this stability of labour conditions was largely due to the operation of the Labour Act, which was recently enacted and which has promoted cordial relations between the employers and the employed. There were, at the end of the year, 51 Labour Associations, with a membership of over 33,800.

Emigration and immigration.

223. There was no unusual movement of people either from or into the State during the year in search of food or employment, except for the movements of the Military on account of war conditions and of labourers owing to seasonal conditions that prevailed in the ad acent British territory. There was enough work available to the labouring classes. Some evacuees from Burma and Singapore have settled down in the State for the time being.

(vi) Inam Settlement.

224. Lands free of upset price for village service were newly granted in seven cases on ordinary tenure during the year subject to the condition of waiving the assessment if service was satisfactorily rendered, the aggregate extent of lands so granted being 31 acres and 25 guntas. Sixteen (34) land inams of an aggregate area of 72 acres and 8 guntas (322 acres) were resumed by Government. Detailed survey settlement was introduced in 7 (8) Inam villages and re-survey settlement in Sarvamanya Dadadahalli and Byatahalli villages in the Mysore taluk, which were formerly Inam villages.

CHAPTER V. DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SUPPLIES.

(i) Administration.

225. The Revenue and Muzrai Commissioner was for a long time the *ex-officio* Director of Civil Supplies. With the rapid changes brought about by the war, the question of civil supplies assumed increased importance and in April 1942, the Revenue Commissioner was relieved of his responsibilities connected with Muzrai work in order that he might devote sufficient time and attention to this question. But the work relating to civil supplies during the subsequent months grew both in volume and importance, and called for the undivided attention of a whole-time officer. A full-time senior officer with the designation of Director of Civil Supplies and *ex-officio* Secretary to Government, Supplies Department, was, therefore, appointed in August 1942. The office was re-organised and expanded from time to time to enable it to cope with the work. A separate accounts staff to work under the Director of Civil Supplies was also entertained.

(ii) Supply and distribution of essential food grains.

226. The essential commodities most in demand were rice, ragi, jowar, wheat and wheat products, turdhal, grams and pulses, sugar and jaggery, and the Department had to arrange for securing adequate supplies of these articles to meet the needs of the State. The supply of kerosene oil, firewood, charcoal and clothing had to be dealt with in addition. The State being deficit in rice to the extent of 45,000 to 50,000 tons (about 15 to 20 percent of its annual requirement) used to make it up by importing it mainly from the Madras Province It is normally self-sufficient as regards ragi, but the production during the year was only 508,000 tons owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions, and fell short of the normal requirements by about 100,000 tons. It is a surplus area for jola. The estimated production is about 160,000 to 180,000 tons, while the quantity consumed is about 150,000 tons. But

here again the production was not up to the mark owing to bad seasonal conditions and the surplus was estimated only at about 8,000 to 10,000 tons. Large quantities of wheat and wheat products and all kinds of grains and pulses have always been imported from other States and Provinces in India. The State has, however, surplus quantities of sugar and jaggery. As regards kerosene oil, the State has to depend entirely on imports through the recognised oil companies. There are sufficient supplies of fuel and charcoal; but the main difficulty now to be contended against is that of transport. A good portion of the clothing required for the people is produced within the State itself but a large quantity is also imported from Bombay and Madras Provinces.

227. Several measures were adopted for securing adequate supplies of essential commodities, and they were attended with success in a large measure. Under the "Grow More Food" scheme, an extent of about 179,000 acres was granted during the year and an extent of 54,000 acres, which is nearly a third of this extent, was brought under cultivation. Arrangements for distribution of improved varieties of seed and manure at concession prices and on a credit basis were found very useful and taken advantage of by the agricultural classes.

228. Measures for preventing the depletion of the slender stocks available within the State by restricting exports of essential commodities to places outside the State were also enforced.

229. In order to increase the supplies available in the State, imports from other States and Provinces were also arranged for. The gross imports of rice from Madras amounted to about 50 to 54 thousand tons per year. As against this, a quota of 40,000 tons only was secured in the early part of the year. It was reduced to 30,000 tons subsequently, and as a result of the introduction of the Basic Plan for the procurement of food grains, inaugurated by the Government of India in April 1943, the quota was further reduced to 10,000 tons. As this quantity had already been drawn, there was a sudden stoppage of imports from Madras which seriously affected the rice position in the State, especially in the deficit districts. The State, however, secured adequate quantities of wheat and wheat

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products under the Basic Plan, but the quota of gram allotted was very much less than the normal demand. Turdhal did not come within the purview of the scheme, and separate arrangements were made by the State to get supplies of the article from Hyderabad, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces.

230. With a view to securing an equitable distribution of available supplies in the State, a system of supply according to a specified quota was introduced in the early part of the second half-year. The several districts of the State were classified as surplus or deficit areas for rice, ragi and jola and also for jaggery, and the amount of surplus or deficit of these commodities was estimated and their transport from surplus to deficit districts regulated on a quota basis. With a view to ensuring prompt movement of commodities from surplus to deficit districts, the transport of controlled commodities in the State was ordered at first to be made only under permits issued by the Director of Civil Supplies, and later, in May 1943, the powers of issuing permits were decentralised so that the Deputy Commissioners of districts are issuing permits at present. In order to facilitate an easy flow of supplies from surplus to deficit disiricts and to ensure a smooth working of the quota system, four Grain Purchase Officers were appointed for the surplus districts of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Kadur, Chitaldrug and Shimoga. The Transport Board, which was constituted during the year, met a number of times and greatly helped the standardisation of the system of permits and the effective control of transport of food grains

231. Large sums of money were sanctioned to the Director of Civil Supplies and to the Deputy Commissioners of districts to enable them to purchase and maintain adequate stocks of essential food grains in Government reserve depots to meet the needs of the people. The total sum granted for the purpose up to the end of the year amounted to nearly eighty-two lakhs of rupees. Financial assitance was given to deserving co-operative societies out of the advances placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners.

232. Arrangements were made to secure supplies of foodstuffs to all sections of the population on an equitable

basis, specially in important urban areas, by establishing Government depots and by encouraging the opening of a number of fair price depots by non-official agencies. There were, at the close of the year, 63 Government depots, 188 municipal and co-operative soceities depots, 148 depots run by private persons and 139 village panchayat depots working in different parts of the State.

(iii) Rationing.

233. At the same time, it was considered necessary to introduce a system of rationing of essential commodities as considerable difficulty was felt by the poor and middle classes to secure their supplies, owing to hoarding of grain by merchants and consumers, and a beginning was made with Bangalore City where rationing was introduced in January 1943. Rationing was also introduced in Kolar Gold Field in April 1943. Proposals with regard to the introduction of rationing in Mysore City and Tumkur town were under consideration at the close of the year and instructions were issued to the Deputy Commissioners of districts to have a census taken in all urban areas and to draw up proposals for rationing.

(iv) Price Control.

234. The cost of living index went up to 185·5 in June 1943, as compared with the prices prevailing in the year 1935-36. The inadequancy of supplies available for distribution and the growing demand of the normal civil population contributed towards this rise in prices. The Central Advisory Committee at Bangalore and the District Advisory Committees at the headquarters of the districts met frequently and advised Government regarding the prices to be fixed from time to time for essential commodities. Although the various measures taken to control the prices of essential commodities and the arrangements made in regard to food supply gave some relief to the people, the food grains did not move from the supply to the deficit areas to the extent and with the rapidity expected, as the producers, merchants and mill-owners were reluctant to part with their stocks at the controlled rates. The

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position deteriorated, particularly after the reduction of supplies of rice from Madras and there was a shortage of staple food grains in urban and rural areas. Public opinion was emphatically in favour of strong action and Government were urged to take anti-hoarding measures to acquire the surplus stocks and to arrange for their equitable distribution through Government agency as far as possible. After a careful consideration of the matter, Government decided to adopt more positive and drastic measures for the acquisition of stocks of essential food grains. A scheme was, therefore, under consideration at the close of the year, under which it was proposed to offer higher prices for a limited period to stockists, middlemen, merchants and producers as an incentive to them to bring out the surplus food grains in their possession, and resort to the compulsory acquisition of such excess stocks, if the former expedient was not to have the anticipated result. This scheme, which was under the consideration of Government at the close of the year, was approved by them and brought into effect in August 1943. The grains acquired under this scheme are intended to be released for general consumption in the State and arrangements have been made to open a large number of Government sales depots all over the State in rural and urban areas. The quantities acquired up to the 14th September 1943, under this scheme, were as follows :—

Paddy	133,346	pallas.
Rice	16,391	„
Ragi	82,684	„
Jola	30,437	„

235. It has also been decided that rationing should be introduced in the rest of the principal towns in the State.

(v) Fuel and Charcoal.

236. The problem of supply of these commodities in Bangalore and Mysore cities called for solution during the latter part of the year. As a result of transport difficulties and the non-availability of fuel even within a radius of 25 to 30 miles around these cities, the supply almost came to a stand-still and the prices went up. Government had, therefore, to step in and make proper arrangements for an adequate supply and equitable distribution of these

commodities. Large stocks were supplied to these cities by the Forest Department and distributed through the Government fuel depots and co-operative societies. The Railway Department afforded every possible facility for the conveyance of these stocks by rail.

(vi) Standard Cloth.

237. With a view to controlling the price of cloth and checking profiteering, Government have passed the Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order, following the enactment of a similar measure by the Government of India. As a result of negotiations with the Standard Cloth Commissioner for India, an allotment of 27 and odd lakhs of yards of standard cloth for the months of May, June and July and 18 and odd million yards of cloth for the months of August to December 1943 was made to the State. An indent for the supply of 1,457,440 yards of cloth out of the allotment for May, June and July was made during the year, and it is proposed to distribute it equitably in all parts of the State through the Government depots and co-operative societies.

CHAPTER VI—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION, AND FORESTS.

(i) Weather and Crops.

238. The distribution of rainfall by districts, according to seasons was as follows :—

District	South-west Monsoon		North-east Monsoon		Total	
	April 1942 to Sept. 1942	Average	Oct. 1942 to March 1943	Average	April 1942 to March 1943	Average
Bangalore ...	21·3	21·9	7·6	9·1	28·9	31·0
Kolar ...	17·5	19·3	5·3	8·9	22·8	28·2
Tumkur ...	15·3	18·8	4 5	7·8	19·8	26·1
Mysore ...	20·4	19·4	9·3	9·6	29·7	29·0
Mandya ...	17·4	18·5	10·3	9·8	27·7	28·3
Hassan ...	26 7	28·7	11·9	10·0	38·6	38·7
Shimoga ...	59·1	49·4	8·1	7·6	67·2	57·0
Kadur ...	66·6	63 2	10 0	10·3	76·6	73·5
Chitaldrug ...	14·1	15·4	4·1	6·6	18·2	22·0
State ...	27·5	27.1	7·6	8 8	35 1	35·9

239. The average of the State is obtained by adding the rainfall of 80 taluk stations in the State and dividing the total by 80.

240. The largest total rainfall for the year (from the 1st July 1942 to the 30th June 1943) was 392·61 inches at Agumbe in the Shimoga district, and the smallest total for the year was 8·18 inches at Yeraballi in the Chitaldrug district The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours for the year was at Agumbe in the Shimoga district where a fall of 13·88 inches of rain was recorded on the 18th July 1942.

241. The following statement shows the average yield, in terms of annas, of the five principal crops in the several districts of the State :— AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS.

Serial No.	District	Paddy		Ragi		Horsegram		Cholam		Sugar-cane	
		1942-43	1941-42	1942-43	1941-42	1942-43	1941-42	1942-43	1941-42	1942-43	1941-42
1	Bangalore ...	7·8	7·4	10·0	8·1	8·5	8·1	7·8	7·8	9·8	9·6
2	Kolar ...	4·4	5·2	5 7	7·4	5 5	7·5	5·4	7·5	7·8	8·8
3	Tumkur ...	6·4	8·0	8·0	7·5	6·0	6·9	8·0	7·6	8·0	8·5
4	Mysore ...	10 0	9 0	10·5	8·6	7·0	7·5	7·4	6·6	13·0	10·8
5	Mandya ...	12·5	9·7	10·0	9 0	10 4	7·8	7·9	8·4	14·0	12·0
6	Hassan ...	10·0	9 0	8·0	9·0	7 0	8 0	8·0	12·0	10·0	8.0
7	Shimoga ..	10·0	9·0	8·6	8 5	7·1	8·2	8·4	9·5	8·7	9·8
8	Kadur ...	11·0	11·0	8·0	11·0	6·0	11·0	8·0	10·8	10·0	11·0
9	Chitaldrug ...	9·6	8 0	7 0	8·6	5·6	7·0	8·0	9·0	9·0	9·0
	Average ...	9·0	8.4	8·4	7·5	7·0	8·0	7·6	8 7	9·9	9·6

(ii) Department of Agriculture

242. The programme of service to the agriculturist which has been planned and developed for the past some years fitted in well with the "Grow More Food" campaign launched by Government during the year. Two thousand three hundred and forty-three (1,194) "A" Farms were laid out. There were 29 central seed multiplication plots, 208 subvention farms and 4,460 demonstration plots. Over 14,100 pallas of paddy, 900 pallas of ragi, 44 pallas of bili jola and 73 pallas of wheat seed were distributed through the Departmental depots, besides 736 pallas of groundnut, 292,000 lbs. of cotton seed, 156,250 sets of sugarcane and other miscellaneous seed stock. Over 1,090 tons of groundnut oil cake, 160 tons of sulphate of ammonia, 20 tons of concentrated supers and 147 tons of bonemeal were also distributed to the raiyats. General.

243. The Botanical Section carried on breeding work on sugarcane, cotton, ragi, groundnut, jola and several other crops on the Government farms at Hebbal, the Irwin Canal and Babbur and at the Central Laboratories. Botanical Section.

244. *Sugarcane.*—The thick cane-breeding scheme, partly financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, was in its tenth year. Thousands of seedlings from hybridised and irradiated material selected from

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batches of different years were under study. In a trial c ten varieties on the Irwin Canal farm, H. M. 649 gave a yield of 50·12 tons per acre, H. M. 643, 45·44 tons, Co. 41S 45·28 tons and H. M. 640, 36·60 tons. In a trial of 2 varieties, I.C. 26 yielded the highest, *i.e.*, 28·28 tons per acre In a trial of 9 varieties on the Babbur farm with H.M. 607 H. M. 652, H. M. 661, Co. 290, H. M. 607 yielded th highest tonnage, *viz.*, 14·6 tons. Judging by further trial with sixteen varieties, H. M. 661 yielded 24·34 tons pe acre, H. M. 645, 22·64 tons, Co. 423, 20·50 tons anc Co. 290, 20·36 tons.

245. New promising canes, *viz.*, I. C. 29, 74, 36,13€ evolved on the Irwin Canal farm are under trial both or Government farms and 12 Factory farms. In manuria trials, a combination of equal proportions of organic anc inorganic nitrogen has shown the best results.

246. *Cotton.*—Work under the Doddahatti (Americar Cotton) scheme, partly financed by the Indian Centra Cotton Committee, was continued. New Mysore-Americar cottons evolved by hybridisation are being compared witt the standards Co. 4 and M. A. II. Of the new strains M. A. VII and M. A. VIII indicated less resistance to rec leaf disease than others. In seasonal trials on the Irwin Canal farm, Co. 4 gave higher yields for sowings of February, April and June and M. A. V. gave higher yields in other months. An acre yield of 952 lbs. of kappas for Co. 4 and of 983 lbs. of M.A. II was obtained for May sowings on the Babbur farm. As a rain-fed crop on the red loamy soil of the Hebbal farm, M. A. II yielded 352 lbs. of kappas per acre, M.A. IV 286 lbs., M. A. V. 265 lbs. and Co. 4, 243 lbs.

247. *Egyptian Cottons.*—The Egyptian cottons, Giza 7 and Giza 12, are under further trial both in the Irwin Canal area and at Babbur. They have yielded an average of 400-500 lbs. of kappas per acre. The staple lengths of the selection made from these vary from 26 to 32 mm, and the ginning percentage from 33 to 36. Three more Egyptian varieties, V. 135 (Superfine sea-island), Ashmouni and Sakel were under acclimatisation and multiplication.

248. *Paddy.*—Trials conducted on the Nagenahalli farm with X. 194, S. 139, S. 67, S. 661 and S. 476 varieties of paddy have given higher yields than G. E. B. 24.

249. In the cultural experiments conducted during summer on the Irwin Canal farm, among the 25 days, 35 days, 45 days and 60 days seedlings, 25 days seedlings gave a higher yield of grain than others. In the intermittent irrigation experiments on the Nagenahalli farm with S. 661, continuous irrigation resulted in 2,697·7 lbs. paddy and 4,586·2 lbs. straw per acre, while the yield in the case of 5 days on and 2 days off was 2,809·1 lbs. of paddy and 5261·2 lbs. of straw per acre (being the highest), thus lending support to the present system of irrigation in the Irwin Canal area for paddy. Selections in malnad, semi-malnad, punaji, summer paddies and hybrids are under test and evaluation.

250. *Ragi.*—Several improved types of ragi have been evolved as a result of selection. R. 0009, a selection from K. 1., comes up in about 120 days and is advocated for the Kar area and as an irrigated crop. Gidda ragi, R. 0862, a selection from E. C. 2,985 of Coimbatore, with a duration of 105 days, is well adapted to Kar ragi. R. 0324, a selection from coocomb, comes up in 110 days and is very suitable for irrigated tracts during summer. R. 0786, a selection from Nat ragi of Kolar, is advocated as an irrigated crop during the monsoon season. R. 0883, a Dharani ragi, is suitable for poor or light soils and elevated situations in Hain regions. R. 0833, a selection from Dharani or Maranagere ragi, is advocated for trial in Hain areas.

251. *Groundnut.*—Among spreading varieties, the erect variety, African White (G. 0002), which yielded 1,071 lbs. per acre on the Hebbal farm, is under multiplication on the Babbur farm during summer for distribution in the Tumkur district Eleven out of fifty-four spreading selections gave an yield of 128 to 214 against 100 (983 lbs. per acre) of A. H. 25. G. 0259, which has shown encouraging results for the last three seasons, is under multiplication for distribution in Kolar and Mandya districts. Five among 56 erect selections have given higher yields against H. G. 1 and Spanish used as checks. Of these, G. 0776 is under multiplication for distribution in the Mandya district. A few hybrids have been found to be of fodder and green manurial values on account of yield of green haulms.

252. *Jola.*—In a trial of 12 varieties on the Babbur farm, Maldandi, Jubbalpuri jola. Mahal farm and N. T.

Hagari did well. Among mungar bili jola selections tried at T.-Narsipur and Mugur, B. 35, D. 47, D. 64 and D. 79 gave good results.

253. *Pulses.*—The All-India co-ordinated research on pulses, subsidised by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, came into operation on the 1st April 1943. Selections in thogari, avare, bengalgram, horsegram and soyabeans are being studied.

254. *Tobacco.*—Selection and hybridisation work was in progress. A trial was conducted in which the seeds of tobacco were soaked in water for 100 hours and sown in the nursery. An early germination was induced, the plants were ready for transplanting a week earlier and the nursery expenditure was curtailed by 12 per cent.

Chemical section.

255. As a result of several experiments, it was found that the nitrogen requirement of sugarcane in Mandya and similar soil areas was about 400 lbs. to the acre and 200 to 300 lbs. in Mysore North and similar areas. The nitrogen requirement all over the State for paddy was 30 lbs., for cotton 50 lbs. and for tobacco 20 to 25 lbs. Experiments have also shown that the requirements may be given in the form of cheaply available bulk manures like oil cakes, bonemeal, plant ashes and composts to the extent of 50 to 75 per cent nitrogen of the total requirement, thus reducing the expenditure on manure to a considerable extent. Three tons of activated carbon of both the coarse and fine grades were produced on the Irwin Canal farm and found a ready sale. Paddy manurial trials were being conducted in cisterns. About 2,000 samples involving 10,000 determinations were handled in the Laboratory.

Mycological Section.

256. There was a heavy demand for chemicals and sprayers during the year, the total transactions on account of sales of chemicals to areca garden owners and coffee planters amounting to Rs. 2,20,000. As casein was much in demand for other industries, the cost became prohibitive and it was decided to use alternative adhesives. Two thousand one hundred and twenty tins of rosin paste manufactured at the Mysore Government Soap Factory were obtained and supplied. A rosin size, that is being used in the Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravati, was tried and found to be very good, and a quantity of 2,000 gallons was ordered to be supplied. Vegetable oils were also

recommended to be used as adhesives for the spray. In the case of areca gardens in places where the rainfall is not heavy, a one per cent Bordeaux mixture was recommended.

257. Ceresan treatment for *kari kaddi roga* was experimented upon. Experiments on sulphur treatment of the soil in the case of ring disease of potatoes and those with nodule bacteria of groundnut were in progress.

Entomological Section.

258. The Mandya Parasitic Laboratory produced a large number of beneficial parasites, 13,039,625 of which were released in about 1,416 acres of young cane. About 2,521 acres of cane were earthed up, and moths were collected in about 2,250 acres.

Bee-keeping.

259. Work in improved methods of bee-keeping was continued. About 2,383 lbs. of honey in the malnad and 1,445 lbs. of honey in the maidan areas were extracted from the improved hives.

Fisheries.

260. Two fish farms, one at Markandeya and the other at Marconahalli, were brought into working condition. Acclimatisation experiments were continued and collection and transportation of *catla* fish from the Godavari river were undertaken. Eight thousand five hundred *catla* fingerlings were transported to the fish farms and 1,500 were directly introduced into the Cauvery river.

Experimental Farms—Hebbal Farm.

261. Crops grown on a bulk scale consisted of 10¾ acres of ragi, 6¾ acres of groundnut, 2 acres of cotton and 12¼ acres of tobacco. 22,349¼ lbs. of jaggery and boora sugar were manufactured. Cured tobacco leaves amounted to 5,438 lbs. The total realisations came to Rs. 6,147, a record up to the present period. Napier grass seedlings were in great demand and all orders from different parts of India and Africa were complied with.

Paddy Breeding Station—Nagenahalli.

262. The total produce of paddy on the Nagenahally farm was 60,418 seers, giving an average yield per acre of 1,510 seers. Forty one thousand four hundred and thirty-five seers of paddy were distributed from the station for seed purposes.

Babbur Farm.

263. The area under cultivation in the dry area was 73 acres and 25 guntas, but crops suffered very much owing to the failure of rains. Dry farming experiments have yielded interesting results. In the wet area, 22 acres and 28 guntas of cane were harvested, yielding an average of 16·1 tons of cane per acre; and 25½ acres were under cotton

with an average yield of 60 lbs. per acre. A crop of 9,700 lbs. of green leaf was obtained from three acres of tobacco. The coconut garden had 402 palms and a harvest of 3,906 nuts was obtained. One thousand six hundred and seventy-two cocoanut seedlings, 352 areca seedings and a few seedlings and seeds of other fruits were distributed from the farm.

Coffee Experimental Station, Balehonnur.

264. The area under cultivation was 66 acres of arabica old coffee, 17 acres of young coffee (replanting in old estate), 42 acres of new clearings (including robusta), 2 acres of cardamom, 3 acres of orchard and 1¼ acres of cinchona. All the Station coffee, *viz.*, 196 bushels of parchment, 300 bushels of arabica cherry, 183 bushels of robusta cherry, 69 bushels of gleanings and 3·23 lbs. of pounded coffee, was sent to the Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Chikmagalur, for curing. The value of the farm produce during the year was Rs. 15,021.

265. Quite a number of fruit and other plants are being tried on the farm and are in different stages of introduction into the general planting industry. Among these are oranges, grapes, apples, sapodilla, pomegranate, guava, peaches, plantains, pineapples, cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon, pepper, derris, wattle, vanilla and cinchona.

Cardamom Research Station, Kadamane.

266. Selection of cardamom plants for vigour and resistance to pests has been on the programme. During the year, work was mostly concentrated on the study of incidence of thrips on cardamom (kajjikai) and on the study of various dusts and sprays to control the insect. Results are awaited. Cardamom moth borer is under observation.

Irwin Canal Farm.

267. Eighty-seven acres and six guntas of cane on the Irwin Canal farm were planted and 83 acres and 7 guntas were harvested. Paddy was grown on 49 acres and 32 guntas of land. Out of an area of 81 acres of cotton, 55 acres and ten guntas were harvested. There were 70 acres and 7 guntas under tobacco, of which 45 acres and 17 guntas were harvested. A total quantity of 67,090 lbs. of green leaves was sold to the Mysore Tobacco Company, Ltd., and 132,000 tobacco seedlings were supplied for distribution to the raiyats. Nine acres and 10 guntas were devoted to pineapples; 2,203 fruits were harvested and sold. Ragi occupied 32 acres and 14 guntas. The cocoanut garden on 6 acres and 20 guntas has begun to yield. Sun-

hemp and fodder crops were grown on about one hundred acres. In the jaggery unit, 9,070 maunds of ordinary jaggery, 510 maunds of clarified jaggery and 66 maunds of boora sugar were manufactured. The amount realised in the unit was Rs. 23,990 and the expenditure on the farm was Rs. 19,620.

268. After the introduction of the revised syllabus, there were 36 students in the first year class, 28 in the second year class and 8 in the third year class. In addition to 24 Government scholarships, an additional scholarship of Rs. 120 per annum, payable to a student of the second year class of the school, was sanctioned out of the endowment of *Rajasabhabhushana* S. Cadambi. Short courses were held in bee-keeping, poultry, sheep-rearing and wool-grading. The school at Hebbal was utilised for a course of lectures by heads of sections to a batch of 134 hobli workers under the scheme of Rural Development. Agricultural Education. (a) Hebbal Agricultural School.

269. There were 25 students in the school. The total area of the school farm was 63 acres and 14 guntas. There were 122 birds in the poultry yard of the school at the close of the year. Six thousand two hundred and two eggs were produced. (b) Vernacular Agricultural Schools—Sree Krishnarajendra Patasala, Chikkanahalli

270. There were eleven students in this institution during the year. Ramakrishna Krishi Shala.

271. The number of students in the school was 15. The school farm consisted of 40 acres dry and 10 acres wet land. Tobacco, paddy and cotton were grown. The strength of the poultry unit was 130—72 Leghorns and the rest Rhode Island Red; 8,895 eggs were produced during the year and 184 chicks were raised by artificial incubation. Somanahally Agricultural School.

272. The Engineering Section handled nineteen plans for capital works costing Rs. 12,485, thirty one estimates for maintenance work amounting to Rs. 3,325 and additions to the Maddur Ginning Factory costing about Rs. 20,000. The Hebbal workshop handled 342 jobs to the value of Rs. 8,000 Five tractors were at work during the year. Arrangements were made to supply agricultural implements to the raiyats through the Section. The Agricultural Engineer was placed on special duty for this purpose. Materials, such as cart tyres, pick-axes, mumties, plough shares and country plough points were made and supplied to the agriculturists. During the year, Agricultural Engineering.

1,422 tons of iron materials costing Rs. 2,42,500 were supplied, and arrangements were made for a further supply of 1,600 tons.

Agricultural Colonies.

273. The colonies established under the Irwin Canal worked satisfactorily with a strength of 29 colonists. There were three fresh admissions, one first grade and two second grade. The colonists raised such crops as tobacco, cotton and paddy and except in a few cases where there was a loss, realised profits ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 per colonist.

274. The Marconahally colony started work regularly during the latter part of the year. About 100 acres were tractor-ploughed and divided into twelve blocks. Eleven colonists took charge of their blocks.

Live-Stock Section.

275. *Amrit Mahal*—As in the previous year, there was one Amrit Mahal Range for the whole State, with head-quarters at Tiptur and four Amrit Mahal herds. At the commencement of the year there was a strength of 1,124 animals consisting of 265 males and 859 females. There were 223 births and 208 deaths during the year. The heavy mortality in the herds was due to adverse seasonal conditions and consequent scarcity of grazing and heavy rainfall in jungles. The total demand of the Amrit Mahal Section under all heads, inclusive of the previous year's balance, amounted to Rs. 69,522 (Rs. 58,595). A sum of Rs. 33,476 (Rs. 23,944) was collected. An extent of 15,547 acres and 12 guntas was surrendered to the Revenue Department for cultivation purposes.

276. An area of 5,301 acres and 30 guntas (5,688 acres) was leased out for the cultivation of gram.

Cattle Breeding Stations.

277. The total strength of animals in all the five Cattle Breeding Stations and at the Hebbal Dairy Farm and the Combined Live-Stock farm at Garudapalya at the end of the year was 2,202. One hundred and forty-nine animals were sold during the year.

Sheep Breeding.

278. There were six Sheep-breeders' Associations at Kolar, Mysore, Bangalore, Channarayapatna, Closepet and Nagamangala. These associations form the centres for the improvement of the sheep-breeding industry in the State on a co-ordinated basis between the flock owners and the Department.

279. The number of sheep machine-shorn in the Kolar Sheep-breeders' Association was 27,690 (27,301). Dipping with "kymac" lotion was continued; The total quantity of wool collected was 8,098 (8,953) lbs. One hundred and eighty-seven woollen fabrics costing Rs. 1,902 were manufactured in the Association and 361 articles were sold, realising a sum of Rs. 3,047.

280. A blanket-weaving section has been opened in the Closepet Association, where the wool collected from the members is utilised for blanket manufacture.

281. Government have sanctioned a subvention of Rs. 200 per annum for a period of three years to the Bangalore Sheep-breeders' Association.

Mysore Sheep Breeding Scheme.

282. The work under the Mysore Sheep-breeding Scheme, subsidised by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, was continued in accordance with the approved technical programme. The object of this scheme is to determine the possibilities of improving both the quality and quantity of wool of indigenous breeds under proper feeding, breeding, care and management. It is now three years since this scheme has been in operation and the results have been satisfactory. Sanction of the Council has been sought for its continuance for three more years from the 1st April 1943. The number of animals machine-shorn was 2,632 (5,450).

283. Two thousand and eighty-nine (1,750) sheep were machine-shorn in the Sheep-breeders' Association at Closepet.

Poultry Farm.

284. There were twelve poultry farms at the beginning of the year. The poultry farm at Kolar was transferred to Garudapalya, as the former place was found unsuitable for raising poultry and the latter unit was subsequently wiped out by Raniket disease. The number of poultry farms at the close of the year was thus ten. The strength of the birds at the beginning of the year was 1,685 (1,656). The number of eggs produced was 103,762 (104,636). The number of eggs sold for hatching purposes was 7,378 (5,738) and the number of birds raised and sold was 3,494 (3,077) and 1,323 (1,260) respectively. White Leg Horn, Rhode Island, Red and Black Minorca were the important foreign breeds of poultry maintained at these farms. In order to spread the improved breeds of poultry in the villages, eggs, chicks and

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birds were sold at concession rates. The total realisations, including the value of the new stock raised during the year, amounted to Rs. 18,438 and the expenditure to Rs.16,335. The expenditure includes grants for buildings and equipment of a permanent nature involved in development work.

285. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to pay a visit to the Hebbal Sheep and Goat Farm on the 10th December 1942.

(iii) Sericulture.

Market conditions of the silk industry.

286. The prices of silk and cocoons rose high and fluctuated widely during the year. The price of average quality charka silk, which ranged from Rs. 9 to Rs. 12-6-0 a lb. in 1941-42, and from Rs. 13-8-0 to Rs. 16-8-0 in the first half of 1942-43, rose to Rs. 33 per lb. at the end of July 1943. Cocoon prices varied with the price of silk. Cross-breed cocoons, which were selling from Re. 0-13-9 to Re. 0-15-0 a lb. in 1941-42, rose to Rs. 2-12-0 a lb. in 1942-43. As the prices of silk and cocoons were taking a serious speculative turn, "The Cocoon Control Order 1943", which was promulgated on the 22nd March 1943, was brought into effect from the 15th June 1943 for the purpose of maintaining the price of reeling cocoons at a steady and reasonable level. It was also found necessary to regulate the export of raw and thrown silk from the State by insisting upon permits being obtained for such export.

Mulberry cultivation.

287. The area under mulberry in the State increased from 49,000 acres in 1941-42 to about 65,000 during the year. One hundred and forty-two (100) cart-loads of seedling cuttings were supplied to sericulturists, sufficient to plant about 150 acres. A large quantity of seedlings, seedling cuttings, and cuttings and saplings were supplied to rearers from Government farms free of cost. Cuttings were also supplied to the Governments of Travancore and Coorg. Improved cultural operations and the use of manures are being popularised and a large number of sericulturists used groundnut oil cake and ammonium sulphate to manure their gardens.

Seed supply.

288. The work in all the four organised seed campaign areas, *viz.*, Bidadi, Kunigal, Dodballapur and Malvalli, was

expanded. At the close of the year, the acreage under mulberry was 2,174 acres and the number of selected seed rearers increased from 1,160 to 1,872. One hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and thirty-one (740,000) Mysore Race disease-free layings were supplied to 1,872 selected seed rearers free of cost. Twenty (11·0) crores of seed cocoons were put on the market by the seed rearers during the year and 4·86 (3·64) lakhs of disease-free layings of the pure foreign races of silk worms were distributed to selected seed rearers of these races to enable larger quantities of cross-breed layings being prepared and supplied to sericulturists by Government and aided grainages. These seed rearers put on the market 419 (350) lakhs (Chinese and Japanese) seed cocoons during the year. Pure foreign race disease-free layings prepared from the Biligirirangan Hills, reared seed cocoons were supplied to Government farms and selected seed-rearers on a large scale.

289. Two Government grainages were started during the year at Chintamani and Kankanhalli, bringing the total number of such grainages to 16 (14). Ten new aided grainages were sanctioned, the total number being 72 (62). The total number of disease-free layings prepared by Government and aided grainages was 22,527,737 (17,304,265 cross breed and 486,392 foreign races) as against 15,617,940 in 1941-42. The total number of layings supplied to sericulturists was 22,764,083 (14,317,718).

Research, experiment and propaganda.

290. Sericulture was newly started in eleven villages of the Closepet Rural Welfare Centre and the total number of sericultural villages was 116. Intensive sericultural work was continued in 35 villages. The total area under mulberry in the villages included in the Centre was 2,243 (1,607). The area under mulberry rose from 69 acres to 147 in the Rural Welfare Centre, Dodballapur. The number of sericultural villages increased from 39 to 60 during the year.

291. The scheme of research on the hibernation of imported univoltine and bivoltine silkworm eggs, which was approved at the fourth meeting of the Imperial Sericultural Committee, was completed in September 1942. The following important working data were obtained in this research :—

(*i*) The hatching of hibernating eggs, kept in room temperature for 30 to 150 days after laying, and hibernated

for periods varying from 120 to 180 days will be uniform and complete.

(*ii*) European races give good rearing results from October to January; Chinese and Japanese races from September to May.

(*iii*) The eggs need to be incubated at room temperature only.

292. This research forms the last of a series of five researches on refrigeration of silkworm eggs and multivoltine seed cocoons for which the Imperial Sericultural Committee sanctioned grants for recurring expenditure, the capital expenditure being met by the Government of Mysore.

293. Schemes of research on (i) mulberry and correlated rearing, (ii) improvement of local mulberry by selection and (iii) silkworm rearing were continued at the Government Silk Farm, Channapatna. Preparations of the tip of local mulberry and of the tests of silkworms were made. Preparations of the embryo of the local race of silkworm were also made. These were being studied in the laboratory. Egg laying capacity and fecundity of eggs by female moths when coupled with fresh foreign male moths and after preservation of the male moths in cold storage for one to four days were studied. One thousand eight hundred and ninety boxes of one hundred strands each of fine and medium silkworm guts were prepared and supplied to the Mysore Medical Department.

294. A Silk Worm Disease Control Act intended to check the spread of silkworm diseases was promulgated in January 1943. The Cocoon Control and Silk Control Orders were brought into effect.

Silk filature expansion scheme.

295. In co-operation with the Government of India, a scheme for increasing the production of high grade filature silk in Mysore and supplying the entire output of this silk to the United Nations for war purposes was undertaken. The Silk Filature Expansion scheme envisages an increase in the production of silk in the State by about 5 to 6 times. Besides the Government putting up a filature of their own, some private interests *viz.*, the Mysore Silk Filatures Ltd., the Vellum Parachute Silk Co., Ltd., and the Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Ltd., have agreed to participate in the scheme and to put up and work filatures in different parts of the State.

In order to ensure the necessary co-ordination and to expedite the progress of the work relating to the scheme, Government have constituted a Committee presided over by the Minister for Revenue and Law. The Committee held six sittings during the year.

296. To test and issue certificates in respect of the filature silk to be supplied to the Government of India, the Mysore Government have sanctioned the establishment of a fully equipped Silk Conditioning and Testing House at Channapatna at a cost of Rs. 78,500, towards which the Government of India have agreed to make an outright grant of Rs. 25,000, Till the Silk Conditioning and Testing House at Channapatna comes into full working order, silk produced under the Filature Expansion Scheme will be accepted by the Government of India on the strength of the test certificates issued by the Silk Testing section at Mysore. Government have sanctioned the strengthening of the Silk Testing Section at Mysore to enable it to cope with the work.

General.

297. One hundred and three students were admitted for sericultural training at the different Government Silk Farms in the State, and of these, 85 completed their training.

298. The gross expenditure on the Department amounted to Rs. 3·75 (Rs. 3) lakhs, the increase being due to the expansion of the activities of the Department in various directions.

(iv) Civil Veterinary Department.

Contagious diseases.

299. During the year, most of the annual cattle fairs were not held due to the prevalence of cholera and some other contagious diseases. Rinderpest prevailed in a severe form in the Kolar and Bangalore districts. The disease occurred in the taluks of Chitaldrug, Davangere, Harihar, Challakere Honnali, Channagiri and almost all the taluks of Bangalore district, but action was taken promptly to control the spread of the disease by preventive inoculations. The total number of out-breaks registered during the year was 899 (242). The number of animals protected by preventive

inoculations was 191,859 (55,952). The number of outbreaks of anthrax was 1,605 (643) and the number of animals protected against it was 20,838 (23,968). Seponin vaccine prepared in the Veterinary Research Section was used in inoculation and found to be effective against anthrax. There was a demand for this product from places outside the State also. There was a marked increase in the number of cases of hæmorrhagic septicæmia registered in the Hassan district. A large number of outbreaks were reported in the Mysore and Chitaldrug districts also. Five hundred and fifty-three (351) outbreaks were registered and 65,308 (46,415) inoculations were performed. One thousand five hundred and eighty-seven (2,125) cases of blackquarter were registered and 123,768 (211,406) inoculations were performed.

Veterinary Institutions.

300. The total number of veterinary institutions working during the year was 84 (81). Sanction has been accorded to the opening of three more veterinary dispensaries at Narasimharajapura, Yelahanka and Ramanathapur. Fresh donations to the extent of Rs. 21,800 offered by several philanthropic gentlemen for the construction of buildings for the veterinary hospitals at Closepet, Tarikere, Shikaripur, Kulambi and Harihar were thankfully accepted. Sir H. C. Dinshaw Adenwala offered to provide a building for the veterinary dispensary at Yelahanka, of which the foundation-stone was laid by the Dewan. The X-ray outfit donated by the Bangalore Ladies Club has been put into operation at the City Veterinary Hospital, Bangalore. The number of fresh cases admitted for treatment was 438,616 (421,761) and the number of operations and castrations conducted was 27.250 (27,314) and 42,888 (42,329) respectively. The continuance of itinerary veterinary dispensaries in some of the villages on shandy days has had good results.

Rural Veterinary Aid.

301. The Veterinary Officers in the course of their tour treated 114,869 (98,616) cases, operated on 1,573 (1,167) animals and castrated 66,797 (60,941) animals. The number of villages visited by them was 19,145 (16,699). They also attended 48 (117) cattle fairs with a view to providing proper veterinary aid in emergent cases. As usual, temporary dispensaries were opened at all cattle fairs and shows held in the State.

(v) The Serum Institute.

302. The various biologicals that were manfactured at the Institute continued to be popular and there was a steady demand from outside the State for their supply. The quantity of biologicals produced during the year was 1,204,660 (1,212,030) doses, and the total quantities supplied to the State Veterinary Department and to places outside the State was 629,200 (657,045) and 822,000 (544,945) doses, respectively. The work under the Liver Fluke scheme is reported to have greatly reduced the mortality of cattle in the Irwin Canal area. Research work was continued on Johne's disease, poultry diseases, sheep breeding and on the coffee quality scheme, which was financed partly by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. A Dairy Cattle Society was started at Bangalore. One thousand five hundred and twelve (1,628) specimens received from the Veterinary Officers of the Department for diagnostic purposes were examined. Several specimens for examination were also received from Coorg and Bombay. The net profit earned by the Institute during the year was Rs. 1,23,005 (Rs. 1,05,936).

(vi) Condition of the People.

303. Seasonal conditions were generally satisfactory during the year and there was no cause for anxiety, except in certain parts of the Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts, where the rainfall was both untimely and inadequate. The standing crops were therefore generally not good in these parts and tanks did not receive adequate supply of water. With a view to easing the situation, special grants were sanctioned by Government for undertaking necessary relief works in parts most affected by unfavourable seasonal conditions in these three districts. Besides this, a remission of 25 per cent of the assessment for 1942-43 on dry lands was granted in certain parts of the Kolar and Chitaldrug districts. Several State forests and Amrit Mahal kavals in Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts were thrown open to free grazing for cattle. Owing to the failure of wet crops under certain tanks during the year

and the previous year as well, seasonal remissions amounting to Rs. 4,37,714 were sanctioned.

304. The several concessions in the payment of land revenue and other miscellaneous demands, which were granted in the previous years, were continued. The scheme of granting takavi loans to the coffee planters was also continued. Cultivation of cotton and tobacco was taken up by the raiyats in the Mandya, Maddur and Malvalli taluks in view of their better return and less expense than in the case of other crops.

305. Action was taken to see that all the markets in the State were supplied with food grains. Owing to the inflationary tendencies brought about by the war, there was a considerable rise in the prices of essential commodities, which were, however, kept within limits by the control measures adopted by Government.

306. The various works, industrial and other, undertaken by Government and private agencies and Military establishments afforded plenty of labour to the working classes, resulting in the increase of the material prosperity of the people in general and of the labour classes in particular.

307. Public health was generally good in all the districts of the State and it may be stated that the year under report was, on the whole, prosperous to the agriculturists whose economic condition underwent a change for the better owing to the high prices of agricultural produce, as well as to the merchant class because of the rise in the prices of other essential commodities.

Cattle Mortality.

308. There was an increase in the total number of deaths of cattle in the State, as compared with the previous year, the increase being mainly in the districts of Tumkur, Hassan, Shimoga and Chitaldrug. The spread of epidemic diseases, such as, rinderpest, black-quarter, etc., which prevailed in some parts of the State, was soon brought under control by timely preventive measures taken by the Veterinary Department, along with the officers of the Revenue Department.

Accidental fires.

309. Six hundred and sixteen (653) cases of accidental fires were reported and these resulted in the loss of 15 (14) human lives, 333 (254) head of cattle and property estimated at Rs. 2,74,230 (Rs. 2,14,354).

(vii) Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks.

310. The following statement indicates the progress made by the Co-operative movement in the State during the year :—

Particulars	1941—42	1942—43	Increase + or decrease -
Number of societies	1,959	2,091	+ 132
Number of members	145,057	160,048	+ 14,991
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount of share capital paid up ...	53,21,746	58,31,581	+ 5,09,835
Deposits held	1,33,93.208	1,63,42,446	+ 29,49,238
Loans from the Apex and Central financing Banks	33 96,597	31,16,226	— 2,80,371
Loans from Government ...	3,42,138	1,48,983	— 1,93,155
Reserve Fund	38,39,791	39,47,443	+ 1,07,652
Other Funds	13.15,375	14,40,070	+ 1,24,695
Total working capital	2,76,08,855	3,08,26,749	+ 32,17,894
Loans made during the year ...	1,13,44,818	1,18,03,986	+ 4,59,168
Loans recovered during the year ...	92,76,950	1,19,71,502	+ 26,94,552
Total transactions	9,87,14,376	12,42,27,997	+2,55,13,621
Net profits	4,37,972	5,82,350	+ 1,44,378

311. Loans to the extent of Rs. 27,79,400 (Rs. 26,40,600) were issued to members for productive purposes, Rs. 28,16,200 (Rs. 27,64,300) for redeeming prior debts, Rs. 13,08,500 (Rs. 15,82,100) for constructing, purchasing, repairing and improving houses, Rs. 1,57,800 (Rs. 2,18,500) for paying land revenue and other miscellaneous expenditure, Rs. 25,32,600 (Rs. 22,42,400) for maintenance and Rs. 22,09,500 (Rs. 18,96,900) for non-productive purposes. Loans.

312. The percentage of overdues for all classes of societies decreased from 43·4 of last year to 33·4. In the case of central societies the improvement was from 74·2 to 67·4; in regard to agricultural societies from 57·7 to 49·8 and as regards non-agricultural societies from 32·8 to 24·5 per cent. It is to be noted that the increase in the prices of commodities and in the value of land that prevailed throughout the year resulted in an appreciable reduction of overdues in all classes of societies.

313. There were, at the end of the year, seven Central Societies *viz.*, the Apex Bank, the Central Land Mortgage Bank, three District Central Banks and two institutions for co-operative propaganda and education. The Apex Bank issued loans to the co-operative societies to the extent of Central societies.

Rs. 4,62,305 (Rs. 3,08,555) and recovered from them Rs. 5,80,865 (Rs. 2,64,015) towards principal and Rs. 1,70,621 (Rs. 1,50,908) towards interest, reducing the percentage of overdues from 73·75 to 63·83. There was an all round improvement in the working of the Bank, notably in the recovery of loans (being more than double that of last year) and in the reduction of overdues.

Agricultural societies.

314. The agricultural societies consisted of 1,371 ordinary credit societies, 66 land mortgage societies, 27 supply societies, 31 grain banks and 28 marketing societies.

315. The agricultural credit societies had a total membership of 68,077, a paid-up share capital of Rs. 12,53,878 (Rs. 11,53,908) and a working capital of Rs. 64,91,736 (Rs. 65,24,133). They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 23,95,013 (Rs. 16,57,831) and recovered Rs. 19,77,389 (Rs. 15,73,432), reducing the percentage of overdues from 57·7 to 46·8.

Supply societies.

316. The agricultural supply societies had a paid-up share capital of Rs. 16,523 and held deposits aggregating Rs. 6,495. Their total working capital amounted to Rs. 1,02,082. The majority of these societies are functioning as credit institutions. But many rural credit societies have undertaken supply work in addition. These societies purchased articles to the extent of Rs. 65,046 and sold to the extent of Rs. 70,531. Sixty-nine societies own improved ploughs, sugarcane pans, etc., which are hired out to members.

Non-agricultural societies.

317. There were 561 (466) societies of this class at the end of the year. Of these, 370 were credit institutions, 123 consumers' societies, 41 weavers' societies and the rest miscellaneous ones. They had a total membership of 87,708 (77,154). Their paid-up share capital, deposits held by them, and working capital amounted to Rs. 41,15,907 (Rs. 36,92,222), Rs. 1,88,02,810 (Rs. 88,93,186), and Rs. 1,86,88,960 (Rs. 1,61,77,567), respectively. The percentage of overdues to demand was 24·5 (32·8) at the close of the year.

Urban societies.

318. There were 370 urban societies, with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 33,48,040 (Rs. 31,07,675) and a working capital of Rs. 1,55,03,860 (Rs. 1,35,61,100). They issued to members loans to the extent of Rs. 57,77,029 Rs. 84,90,208) and recovered Rs. 69,58,969 (Rs. 60,65,699).

Consumers' societies.

319. There were 123 consumers' societies with membership of 27,096 and a working capital of Rs. 29,03,577 (Rs. 27,15,436). They purchased articles worth Rs. 41,99,112 (Rs. 19,06,423) and sold to the extent of Rs. 39,44,434 (Rs. 19,71,693), realising a gross profit of Rs. 2¼ lakhs. The majority of these institutions, which are combined banking and stores institutions, are situated in the cities of Mysore and Bangalore and in the industrial centre of Bhadravati, where they are transacting business on a large scale. Besides 123 consumers' societies, there were 190 ordinary credit societies which have undertaken stores work. More consumers' societies are springing up in the towns and villages and the number of credit societies undertaking stores work as adjuncts is also on the increase. The Malnad Areca Marketing Society with a membership of 1,115 and the Arsikere Cotton Marketing Society continued to do good work. The total number of marketing societies in the State rose to 30, of which 14 were organised during the year.

House-building societies.

320. The house-building societies numbered 28, of which three had not started work. They had a membership of 4,266, a share capital of Rs. 1,52,732 (Rs. 1,48,231) and a working capital of Rs. 8,92,295 (Rs. 9,08,326). Their total turn-over was Rs. 15,27,964 (Rs. 10,68,942).

Employers' societies.

321. There were 194 employers' societies during the year. They had a membership of 25,817, a share capital of Rs. 8,47,755 (Rs. 7,50,238) and a working capital of Rs. 27,74,915 (Rs. 17,41,623). Their total transactions were Rs. 1,73,48,540 and they earned a net profit of Rs. 86,310.

Co-operative societies for Depressed Classes.

322. There were, at the close of the year, 153 societies, including 19 for the Adikarnataka weavers in the Mandya district. They had a membership of 4,201, a share capital of Rs. 33,119 (Rs. 26,682) and a working capital of Rs. 1,47,831 (Rs. 1,00,590).

Land Mortgage Bank.

323. At the beginning of the year, the scheme was in operation in 62 taluks, three sub-taluks and portion of one taluk with 65 societies working in the area. During the year, it was further extended to five taluks and one land mortgage society was registered, bringing the total number of land mortgage societies to 66. The scheme is thus in force in 67 taluks, three sub-taluks and portion of

one taluk. The Central Land Mortgage Bank had a membership of 216, a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,54,000 (Rs. 1,38,700) and a working capital of Rs. 20,26,615 (Rs. 16,79,239). The Bank sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 3,38,685 (Rs. 3,11,092), and recovered Rs. 2,82,413 (Rs. 1,59,936). The Bank also sanctioned short term loans aggregating Rs. 4,170 during the year. The minimum amount of loan to be granted is now reduced to Rs. 200. The largest number of sanctioned loans each year is in respect of loans between Rs. 200 and Rs. 500.

Primary land mortgage co-operative societies.

324. The primary land mortgage societies numbered 66 (65) with a membership of 9,597 (8,531). They had a share capital of Rs. 1,87,955 (Rs. 1,66,554) and a working capital of Rs. 19,57,012 (Rs. 17,68,202) and issued loans to the extent of Rs. 3,42,947 (Rs. 3,61,765) and recovered Rs. 1,69,695 (Rs. 1,11,887) towards principal, reducing the percentage of overdues from 5·8 to 4·5.

Expenditure.

325. A total cost of Rs. 1,56,120 (Rs. 1,65,164) was incurred by Government on the administration of the Department.

(viii) Forests.

326. The area of State forests, reserved lands, and village and minor forests at the close of the year was 4,413·72 (4,383·79) square miles, made up of the following :—

			Square miles.
State Forests	...	..	3,837·83
Forests under Section 35 (iii)	...		78·81
Minor Forests	...	...	407·57
Village Forests	...	...	89·51
	Total	...	4,413·72

327. *Settlement, Demarcation, Survey and Working Plans.*—Out of 49 (54) blocks which were due for settlement, 3 (6) blocks were notified under Section 4 and one under Section 35 of the Forests Act. Sixty-nine miles and three furlongs of new boundary lines were demarcated at a cost of Rs. 1,079. In addition, 11 miles and 6 furlongs of preliminary lines were cut. Ten State forests and two tiger preserves covering an area of 80 square miles were surveyed.

328. A sum of Rs. 31,214 (Rs. 34,472) was spent on roads and bridges; Rs. 8,709 on new buildings and repairs of existing buildings.

Communications and buildings.

329. Areas under regeneration and exploited coupes were, as usual, closed to grazing all the year round. Owing to the failure of monsoon and an acute shortage of fodder in consequence, most of the forests in the Chitaldrug division and some in the Tumkur division were thrown open for free grazing. Lopping of trees, too, had to be permitted in these divisions on this account during the latter half of the year.

Grazing.

330. The general progress of natural regeneration of all species, other than teak, was satisfactory.

Natural Regeneration.

331. The regeneration programme for the year kept pace with exploitation. The plantation work in all divisions was satisfactory and showed a marked improvement on the results obtained in previous years. The existing teak plantations in the several divisions were further extended by 432·5 acres. In the Bhadravati division, 314·5 acres were stocked with fuel species. An area of 362 acres was stocked with casuarina in the maidan divisions. The area of plantations under Eucalyptus was further extended by 135 acres. Seeds of indigenous fuel species, principally "Seeme thangadi", were sown in plough furrows over 65 acres in fuel forests.

Artificial. regeneration.

332. Taking advantage of the demand for land for cultivation and also as a contribution to the "Grow More Food" campaign, 369 acres were given out for temporary cultivation in the Bangalore division as a preliminary stage in the scheme for finally afforesting the area. The raiyats were allowed to raise field crops in return for the introduction of forest species in the area. Six hundred and forty acres in the Chitaldrug division were given out for temporary cultivation on condition of sowing with fuel species.

333. The total quantity of timber collected departmentally during the year was 1,071,490 c.ft. Four lakhs eighty one thousand five hundred and eight cubic feet of timber were utilised for conversion into sleepers and sizes in demand and 607,231 c.ft. of logs were disposed of by auction and supplies. Departmental supplies of timber during the year for war purposes amounted to 24,048 sleepers of assorted dimensions, 144,859 c.ft. of logs and 855,403 c.ft. of sizes. The supplies included 3,737 c.ft. of teak logs and 4,856 c.ft. of teak sawn sizes.

Exploitation (i) timber.

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(ii) Bamboos

334. Bamboos in the Bhadravati division were exploited departmentally under the four year felling cycle. In the Shimoga division, the right of collection was leased out. In other divisions, the removal of bamboos was regulated by licenses.

335. At the request of the Department of Supply, Government of India, six depots were formed temporarily at rail heads for the storage of timber under supply to the Defence Services. Timber which could not be moved to destinations for want of waggons was stored in these depots. The Hindustan Aircraft obtained 41,678 c.ft. of logs, and 3,043 sleepers and 17,816 c.ft. of logs were supplied to the S. I. and the M. S. M. Railways, respectively. The industrial concerns in the State and the several Government depots continued to draw their requirements of constructional timber and timber for special purposes from the Department.

336. Timber required for the manufacture of bullock carts, namely, about 18,000 c.ft., was supplied at concession rates to the artisans engaged in this work and the Department also arranged to obtain iron tyres and axles from the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and to distribute them among the timber purchasers at cost price. The Halewood depot at Channapatna was continued and 6,000 c.ft. of timber were sold at concession rates to artisans engaged in the manufacture of lacquerware. Certain concessions were granted to a Company which has started a factory at Yeswantapur for the manufacture of plywood from the timber locally available. The Company has completed the erection of the necessary machinery. The demand for timber was keen throughout the year and purchasers eagerly snapped at any supplies the moment they appeared on the market. The Department has undertaken extensive exploitation of all available resources to meet the growing demand of the Defence Services. These demands for timber are reflected in the revenue for the year which amounted to Rs. 16.61 lakhs and constitutes a new record.

(iii) Sandal-wood.

337. The quantity of rough sandalwood collected was 2,825 (2,513) tons and the supplies to the Sandal Oil Factory came to 965 (1,777) tons 348 tons were sold in retail and through agents. The revenue for the year from the sale of sandal wood amounted to Rs. 2,23,907.

338. One lakh twenty six thousand six hundred and ninety-five tons of fuel and 12,430 tons of charcoal were collected departmentally, of which the major portion was supplied to the several industrial concerns. In view of the steep rise in the price of firewood in Bangalore and Mysore Cities, arrangements were made by the Department to transport firewood to these cities to be sold to the public through Government depots or co-operative societies. Although these measures eased the situation, a long-term planning is necessary to place these supplies on a more satisfactory basis and this aspect of the matter is receiving consideration. Fuel.

339. The Saw Mill at Shimoga worked for 305 (304) days. The quantity of timber sawn was 56,678 (89,561) c.ft. The amount realised by the sale and supply of sawn materials produced in the Mill was Rs. 1,22,358. (iv) Saw mill

340. Two hundred and fifty five (283) charges of poles, sleepers rafters and fencing materials equivalent to 86,328 c.ft. were treated in the plant. The quantity handled in the plant was below the average for the previous few years. Increasing difficulty of transport and the unprecedented demand for untreated timbers were mainly responsible for the dimunition in the quantity treated and supplied ; two thousand three hundred and eighty two balagi poles of assorted dimensions and 49,946 sleepers were treated and supplied to the Electric Department and the Mysore State Railways, respectively, during the year. Wood preservation plant.

341. The investigations in the Forest Research Laboratory for the last three years demonstrated the possibility of manufacturing wooden battery separators, which were commended favourably by several laboratories and manufacturers all over India, with the result that orders for immediate and future deliveries greatly exceeded production capacity. A pilot plant for the manufacture of 40,000 separators a month was equipped and operated. The plant has since been enlarged and is now working on commercial lines. Forest Research Laboratory

342. A hand book on "Mysore Timbers" with data relating to the properties of timber and the possibilities of its utilisation was under compilation. Several sets of samples of Mysore woods with descriptive lists of their properties and uses were distributed among various interested parties in Mysore and elsewhere.

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343. Laboratory investigations about the possibility of the manufacture of bobbins, shuttles and other textile accessories from local timbers were concluded. The data gathered were freely made available to local artisans and manufacturers and this has resulted in several factories manufacturing bobbins being started. The nursery at Tavarekatte at the foot of the Chamundi Hills was exclusively set apart for raising plants of indigenous medicinal herbs with a view to studying the growth of the several species.

344. The laboratory experiments on the cultivation of pyrethrum were concluded. A further area of five acres was stocked during the year with pyrethrum plants raised from selected seeds of high yielding varieties. It has been proved that the plant thrives and produces high grade flowers under existing climatic conditions of the State, that it cannot be raised as a "dry crop" and that mere altitude is not the determining factor. High-yielding strains of seed from the experimental plot at the Forest Research Laboratory, sufficient for 100 acres of the crop, have been collected. Meanwhile small test plots have been laid out at selected sites and should these prove successful, cultivation of pyrethrum will be developed in these areas on a commercial scale.

Lac cultivation.

345. Five hundred and nine (269) maunds of lac were supplied to the Mysore Lac and Paint Works and 24 maunds of lac collected from *bore* and *sagade* trees were utilised for preparation of button lac. Lac cultivation was continued in the Bangalore and Tumkur divisions.

Elephants.

346. One calf was sent to the Palace and a tusker was purchased from Malabar at a cost of Rs. 4,250. The existing herd of elephants maintained by the Department proved inadequate to cope with the increasing volume of timber to be dragged from areas inaccessible to carts and lorries. Two elephants from Sringeri and Udipi had, therefore, to be hired for this work. At the end of the year, there were 46 elephants under the control of the Department. The quantity of timber drawn and the number of balagi poles dragged were 601,515 c. ft. and 44,230 respectively.

Settlement of Mahratta Kunbis.

347. At the end of the year, the total population of the existing 28 colonies rose to 1,620 and the area under cultivation to 1,054 acres

Game sanctuary.

348. The Venugopal Wild Life Park, the Game Sanctuary in the Kadur division and the Bird Sanctuary in

the Mysore division were continued. The Turkish Press Delegation, who visited Mysore, were interested spectators of wild life in the Sanctuary. Two more Tiger Preserves were added during the year.

Education.

349. The Mysore Forest Rangers' School, which was re-opened from the 2nd February 1942 for training eleven graduate recruits to the service, continued working. The Foresters' School concluded its third session on the 16th November 1942.

Forest offences.

350. The number of cases for disposal was 1,878, inclusive of 128 cases carried over from last year. The amount of compensation fees recovered was Rs. 16,486. The number of cases of damage to sandalwood trees during the year was 199 and the number of cases disposed of was 71. The amount of compensation recovered was Rs. 1,648.

Finance.

351. Excluding the net realisation by the sale of sandal oil, the revenue and expenditure of the Department were Rs. 28,48,542 (Rs. 23,36,269) and Rs. 16,26,890 (Rs. 15,16,025), respectively. The surplus of revenue over expenditure was. Rs. 12·22 lakhs, as against Rs. 8·20 lakhs in 1941-42.

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CHAPTER VII—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

(i) Trade.

General.

352. The total rail-borne trade in merchandise was 25,635,344 (24,074,342) maunds, valued at Rs. 31,72,07,600 (Rs. 43,52,53,000). The total trade increased by 6·5 (6·96) per cent in volume and 37·2 (14·8) per cent in value.

Imports.

353. The imports by railway were 18,150,665 (16,730,777) maunds, valued at Rs. 29,94,01,000 (Rs. 20,87,85,300). The imports increased by 8·5 (11·2) per cent in quantity and by 43·0 (26) per cent in value. The quantity of manufactures imported amounted to 6,292,193 (5,299,606) maunds, valued at Rs. 22,59,69,000 (Rs. 15,22,74,000). The total quantity of machinery imported into the State was 70,969 (80,248) railway maunds, valued at Rs. 1·2 crores as against Rs. 90·5 lakhs in the previous year. The several articles of food, drink and tobacco imported into the State increased from 3,995,252 railway maunds, valued at Rs. 2,52,20,000 in 1941-42 to 4,249,659 railway maunds valued at Rs. 3,35,38,000 in 1942-43. The imports thus increased by 6·4 per cent in quantity and 33·0 per cent in value. Rice, gram and pulses, wheat, salt and tobacco were among the important articles of food that were imported into the State. The imports of rice decreased from 2·55 lakhs of pallas valued at Rs. 44 lakhs in 1941-42 to 2·37 lakhs of pallas valued at Rs. 57 lakhs in 1942-43. The total imports of articles included under raw materials amounted to 7,549,983 (7,367,009) railway maunds, valued at Rs. 3,89,30,000 (Rs. 3,03,88,900) showing an increase by 2·45 per cent in quantity and 28·1 per cent in value. The quantity of coconut oil imported decreased from 64,145 railway maunds, valued at Rs. 7·21 lakhs in 1941-42 to 44,231 railway maunds, valued at Rs. 16·7 lakhs in 1942-43. The imports under groundnut oil amounted to 140,524 (112,761) railway maunds, valued at Rs. 14·8 (Rs. 10·5) lakhs. The quantity of kerosene oil imported into the State decreased from 426,272 railway maunds, valued at Rs. 33,63,600 to 272,355 railway maunds, valued at Rs. 1·5 lakhs in 1942-43. The imports of raw cotton increased from 301,446 railway maunds, valued at Rs. 62·55 lakhs in

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1941-42 to 307,693 railway maunds, valued at Rs. 80·5 lakhs in 1942-43, while the imports of raw wool decreased from 99,923 railway maunds to 92,514 railway maunds in 1942-43. The imports of raw silk (Indian) amounted to 464 railway maunds.

Exports.

354. The exports by railway increased in quantity by 1·9 per cent from 7,343,565 railway maunds in 1941-42 to 7,484,579 railway maunds in 1942-43 and in value by nearly 25·3 per cent from Rs. 10,84,22,300 in 1941-42 to Rs. 13,58,52,000 in 1942-43. The total exports under food, drink and tobacco amounted to 2,936,057 (3,067,114) railway maunds, valued at Rs. 3,71,61,000 (Rs. 3,10,55,000). The exports of ragi decreased from 95,238 pallas in 1941-42 to 67,100 pallas in 1942-43. The exports of refined sugar also decreased from 303,550 to 220,492 railway maunds. The exports of coffee amounted to 66,032 (42,751) railway maunds. The total exports under raw materials were 2,121,524 (1,833,187) railway maunds, valued at Rs. 1,85,79,000 (Rs. 1,28,32,300). The quantity increased by 16 per cent and the value by 45·0 per cent. The exports of coconut oil increased from 6,679 railway maunds in the previous year to 16,215 railway maunds. There was a fall in the exports of groundnut oil which amounted to 55,062 (111,382) railway maunds.

355. The quantity of kerosene oil exported amounted to 5,041 (6,950) railway maunds, valued at Rs. 45,000 (Rs. 60,812). The exports of raw silk (Indian) amounted to 7,920 railway maunds. The exports under manufactures showed a decrease from 2,434,654 railway maunds in 1941-42 to 2,420,229 railway maunds in 1942-43. The value of pig iron and castings exported from the State was Rs. 3·6 lakhs, as compared with 10·75 lakhs in 1941-42. The exports of cotton piece-goods (Indian) decreased from 145,408 railway maunds, valued at Rs. 1·64 crores in 1941-42 to 133,468 railway maunds, valued at Rs. 3·1 crores in 1942-43.

Road-borne trade.

356. The arrangements made by the Department for the collection of road-borne trade statistics at all the Government-managed frontier toll-gates of the State through the *Mutsaddis* in charge of the gates were continued during the year. Information from 20 leased-out frontier toll-gates was also collected through the contractors of the gates.

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(ii) Industries.

General.

357. There was a remarkable improvement in the general industrial and commercial conditions during the year. The war gave a special impetus to the development of industries in the State, although, in view of the restrictions imposed on trade, both internal and foreign, considerable difficulty was experienced in accelerating production to meet the increased demand. Essential raw materials and structural raw materials, which are quite necessary for industrial development and which used to be imported from abroad, could not be obtained as before. Added to this difficulty, the increased demand for raw materials, coupled with their scanty supply, resulted in an abnormal increase in their prices. In spite of these handicaps, the principal industrial concerns of the State increased their output and contributed very substantially and in various ways to the war effort. The several orders received from the Supply Department of the Government of India gave an impetus to the development of some of the small industries also.

Large industrial establishments.

358. The total number of large industrial establishments in the State during the year was 367, employing, on an average, 69,957 (80,455) persons daily. Of these establishments, 335 (381) were perennial and the remaining 32 (36) seasonal.

Cotton mills.

359. There were nine cotton mills working in the State and of these, four were engaged in producing cotton yarn and piece goods, one in the production of cotton yarn only, three in the production of cotton piece goods only and one in the manufacture of hosiery. The quantity of yarn and piece goods produced during the statistical year from the 1st April 1942 to the 31st March 1943 was 27,396,196 (25,163,000) lbs and 48,050,431 (45,876,000) yards respectively. The prices of yarn and finished goods went up considerably and the position of the mills became very favourable. Almost all the mills were engaged in the production of articles in furtherance of the war effort.

Woollen mills.

360. There were five woollen mills working in the State. The number of spindles and looms working in these mills was 9,428 (9,450) and 169 (173), respectively. The total production of woollen goods was 6,996,045 lbs. (5,204,300 lbs.) valued at Rs. 1,29,90,361 (Rs. 79,82,300).

These mills were also engaged in the production of woollen carpets and druggets and the number cf looms engaged for this purpose was 40. In addition, there were about half a dozen small-scale woollen mills engaged in the production of wollen carpets and druggets.

Other industries.

361. Among the Government-owned industrial concerns engaged on war supply work, the Mysore Iron and Steel Works occupy the foremost place, and almost the whole output of the Works has been placed at the disposal of the Supply Department of the Government of India. The Works produced 24,441 tons of pig iron during the year. The total quantity of production of steel ingots, steel sections and steel billets was 57,420 tons.

362. The Cement Factory attached to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, the Government Electric Factory, the Government Porcelain Factory, the Government Soap Factory, the Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory, the Central Industrial Workshop, the Government Silk Weaving Factory, the Government Sandal Oil Factory, the Government Dichromate Factory and The Mysore Implements Factory, have been making supplies against war orders. New schemes of expansion have been recently undertaken or are under contemplation in some of these concerns.

363. Among the Government-aided joint stock companies which have contributed to the war effort, mention may be made of the Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd., the Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Ltd., the Mysore Chrome Tanning, Co., Ltd., the Mysore Tobacco Company, Ltd., the Hindustan Aircraft Factory, the Mysore Vegetable Oil Products, Ltd., the Mysore Lamp Works, Ltd., the Mysore Glass and Enamel Works, Ltd., the Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Ltd., the Hindustan Accumulators and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., the Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Ltd., the Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd., the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd., the Mysore Chemical Manufactures, Ltd., the Bangalore Chemicals and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., the Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., and the Mysore Kirloskar, Ltd.

Financial and other assistance.

364. In accordance with a definite plan in operation for several years past, Government have been rendering assistance in various ways for the establishment and development of large and small-scale industries in the State

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So far as large-scale industries are concerned, Government have been encouraging private industrialists to float large-scale industiral concerns on a joint-stock basis by subscribing to the share capital of the concerns and by granting land, water, electric power, etc., at concession rates.

365. Among such concerns that were either registered or commenced business during the year, mention may be made of the following:—

Mysore Plywood Corporation, Ltd.

366. This company was registered in May 1943 with an authorised capital of Rs. 18,00,000, with the object of carrying on "General Trading". The venture is a new one and has great possibilities of developing into a big industry. Government have granted substantial concessions to the company.

Mysore Leather and Industrial Products, Ltd.

367. This company was registered in January 1943 with an authorised capital of Rs. 2,00,000, of which a sum of Rs. 24,400 has been paid up. The object of the concern is to carry on the business of leather dressers, curers, tanners and dealers in leather hides and skins.

Mysore Forest Industries, Ltd.

368. This company was started with an authorised capital of Rs. 1,00,000, of which a sum of Rs. 4,120 has been paid up, with a view to manufacturing and selling articles, such as matches, lead pencils, chemicals, woods and allied products.

Vellum Parachute Silk Company Ltd.

369. This company was registered in February, 1943 as a private company with an authorised capital of Rs. 3,00,000, of which a sum of Rs. 1,90,000 has been paid up, with a view to establishing and carrying on the business of general trade in silk, silk waste and any bye-products thereof.

China Silk Trading Company.

370. This company was registered as a private company with an authorised capital of Rs. 5,00,000, of which Rs. 74,000 has been paid up. It has been formed with the object of manufacturing and dealing in all kinds of silk, rayon, cotton, flax, jute and wool.

Mysore Plantations, Ltd.

371. With a view to carrying on the business of tea, coffee, cocoa, cardamoms and rubber in all their branches, this company was registered in November, 1942, with an authorised capital of Rs. 10,00,000, of which a sum of Rs. 87,500 has been paid up.

372. Three other companies were also registered during the year, namely, the Bhadra Coffee Estates, Ltd., with an

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authorised capital of Rs. 10,00,000, the Anaparai Estates, Ltd., with an authorised capital of Rs. 20,00,000, and the Kadur Coffee Estates, Ltd., with an authorised capital of Rs. 10,00,000.

373. With a view to developing the cinema industry in the State, three companies were registered during the year, namely, the Rohini Films, Ltd., the Mysore Movietone, Ltd., and the Karnataka Films, Ltd., with a share capital, respectively, of Rs. 1½ lakhs, Rs. 3 lakhs, and Rs. 10 lakhs.

374. As regards small-scale industries, financial assistance, as provided for under the Industrial Loan Rules, has been rendered by Government to private industrialists for the purchase of raw materials, machinery, etc., required in connection with the establishment or promotion of such industries. Technical assistance is also being rendered to them in connection with the erection, repair and maintenance of machinery.

375. Several demonstration centres for the improvement of rural and cottage industries have been started throughout the State with a view ultimately to handing over these industries to the local artisans or to enabling them to start industries of their own after necessary training.

376. Government have also sanctioned a scheme for the grant of financial assistance to educated unemployed persons for the development of industries on the lines of the scheme started by the Government of Bombay. A committee of official and non-official members, with the Director of Industries and Commerce as chairman, has been constituted to consider applications for the grant of financial assistance under this scheme. The supply of duty-free salt and of rectified spirit, either duty-free or at concession rates of duty, and the grant of advances for industrial experiments are some of the other forms of assistance rendered by Government to private industrialists.

Tanning centres.

377. Tanning centres were started during the year at Doddasiddavvanahalli, Chitaldrug District, and Hulikunte, Tumkur District, in addition to the one at Malvalli. These centres seek to improve the crude tanning methods adopted by the villagers. The work of the centres at Doddasiddavvanahalli and Hulikunte was satisfactory, but that of the one at Malvalli was found to be unsatisfactory as the local people were sending their children to earn higher wages in the

manufacture of military chappals, instead of sending them for training in the centre. It is, therefore, proposed to shift this centre to Mangalwarpet (Channapatna) where it is expected to turn out good work with the help of the local Adikarnataka population. Proposals are being formulated to give special impetus to the work at these centres by engaging adult labourers with better wages and awarding scholarships in deserving cases. Exhibits of these centres are on show in the Rural Development stalls. Improved methods of flaying are demonstrated and a large number of people have obtained training in these centres.

Village industries.

378. Among the rural industrial centres, mention may be made of the following:—

379. *Smithy Centres.*—These have been started at Closepet and Marconahally where people are trained in the manufacture of agricultural implements, such as, plough shares, agricultural implements, bullock shoes, etc. The construction of a smithy shed at Malvalli is under way and is expected to be completed shortly.

380. *Pottery Centres.*—The Pottery Centre at Closepet showed good progress. With a view to increasing the production and improving the quality of articles manufactured, the construction of the glazing kiln was taken up and completed. The work of the pottery centre at Dodballapur was also satisfactory.

381. *Hand Paper-making Centres.*—With a view to relieving the pressure on the local Paper Mills, it was contemplated to start hand paper-making centres in various parts of the State. At present two centres have been started at Badanval and Hossur. At Badanval, eleven students were undergoing training. Of these, five were women sent by women's associations. Another centre at Nanjangud and four more centres at Bangalore are proposed to be started and organised.

382. Investigations for reviving the coir manufacturing industry at Adivala and in other coconut-growing areas are being conducted.

383. Demonstration centres for mat-weaving at Sira, Hiriyur, Papithimmanahalli and Dodballapur continued to do good work. Two more centres were started in the malnad area during the year, one at Harnahalli and another at Belagodu in Saklespur taluk.

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384. With a view to improving the brass industry, organised at which was once a flourishing local industry, a centre was Nagamangala and facilities by way of supply of raw materials, designs, etc., were afforded to the artisans. A well-qualifie mechanic has been posted to help the artisans in adopting the improved designs.

385. The tile-making centre at Silenere was closed down. The one at Surenahalli is working satisfactorily and the tiles manufactured at this centre find a ready market. Investigations for starting more centres for the manufacture of tiles are in progress.

ndustrial Concerns worked by the Department. (i) Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore.

386. The Central Industrial Workshop is engaged in catering for the needs of the several departments of Government and private parties in respect of all kinds of repairs, structural works and castings and also in the manufacture and supply of machinery and labour-saving appliances, agricultural implements and other requirements for rural development. In addition, orders placed by the Indian Institute of Science and the Supply Department of the Government of India for the manufacture of specialised machinery and equipment were also satisfactorily executed. Special mention may be made of electrolysers manufactured for the Indian Institute of Science, edgerunner mills for the Government Soap Factory, Sulphonafur plant and Drafhrafur pump for the Industrial and Testing Laboratory, Cooker Oil Blow Lamp Cap fillings for the Government of India, and other heavy castings for the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. One steel rotary cylinder is being made for the Indian Institute of Science to facilitate experiments in the manufacture of Barium salts.

(ii) Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

387. This institution, being the biggest in the Department, holds a prominent position as the "Home of Fine Arts". Students are trained in fine arts, modelling, sculpture, ivory and sandalwood-carving, inlaying, wood-carving, engraving and enamelling, cabinet-making, and smithy and fitting. There were 342 students undergoing training at the institute and of these, 121 received scholarships amounting to Rs. 7,809. The workshop section, besides attending, as usual, to the execution of orders for the supply of inlaid articles, sandalwood and ivory carvings and artistic high class furniture on a commercial scale, was engaged in the manufacture of jewels and other articles

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required for the temple of Sri Kaleswaraswamy and Ammanavaru at Kalasa. The total value of the articles produced in the workshop section amounted to Rs. 71,305 (Rs. 93,521) and of sales to Rs. 1,39,332 (Rs. 1,27,694).

(iii) The District Industrial Workshop, Shimoga.

388. The Workshop booked 265 (280) work orders valued at Rs. 2,485 (Rs. 2,320). Arrangements are being made to manufacture Hex belts and nuts and wire nails.

Sandalwood Oil Factory.

389. The total quantity of sandal oil distilled during the year was lbs. 134,858-8 (lbs. 205,318-7). Sales of oil amounted to lbs. 156,213-9 (lbs. 205,480).

Soap Factory.

390. The Government Soap Factory continued to work satisfactorily. The total sales amounted to Rs. 10,24,780 (Rs. 8,80,664).

Government Porcelain Factory.

391. The electric tunnel kiln and crockery section continued to work satisfactorily. The total sales of the Factory amounted to Rs. 4,72,238 (Rs. 2,63,235).

Government Electric Factory.

392. The Factory continued to manufacture, amongst others things, articles required by the Supply Department of the Government of India. The total sales amounted to Rs. 8,20,000 (Rs. 5,10,335).

Government Silk Weaving Factory.

393. The Factory continued to manufacture articles against orders received from the Supply Department of the Government of India. The production of the normal items of manufacture was negligible owing to the control of raw silk and to the fact that silk is issued only for meeting the orders for war supplies. The total sales amounted to Rs. 4,44,000 (Rs. 395,352), exclusive of the cost of raw silk which was supplied free by the Supply Department.

The Mysore Implements Factory.

394. The working of the Mysore Implements Factory showed a net profit of Rs. 82,000 during the year after providing for depreciation. The Factory supplied not only the requirements of war but also agricultural implements, such as sickles, *yedukuntes*, *chipkuntes*, plough points and felling axes. The question of manufacturing surgical instruments is under consideration.

Industrial and Testing Laboratory.

395. The output and sales of this concern further increased during the year. Supplies were continued to the hospitals in the State and orders placed by the Supply Department of the Government of India were also executed. Among new items of manufacture may be mentioned Cream of Tartar, Amyl Nitrate, etc. The total sales amounted to Rs. 5,17,657 (Rs. 3,23,360).

Government Dichromate Factory.

396. The Factory continued to manufacture sodium dichromate, potassium dichromate, dichromate crystals and sodium sulphate (by-product). The total sales amounted to Rs. 2,38,779 (Rs. 26,395).

Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd.

397. The demand for the products of this company continued during the year. The total sales amounted to Rs. 26,08,503 (Rs. 10,93,000).

Bitumen Section.

398. The production of bitumen went down considerably on account of the non-availability of the chief raw material, spramex. The total value of the production of the Bangalore and Mysore factories was Rs. 77,050 (Rs. 2,34,705) and Rs. 57,130 (Rs. 1,10,750), respectively. The Bitumen Section at Hassan was closed down during the year.

Government Lac and Paint Works.

399. The production of ready mixed oil paints, anti-corrosive paints, polishes and varnishes form the main work of this concern. Owing to transport difficulties and the control of raw materials, such as lead chromates, by the Government of India, the manufacture of paints was much impeded. The amount realised by the sale of articles manufactured was Rs. 1,78,676 (Rs. 1,00,040). The Factory has taken up new lines of manufacture, such as penstock paint, bleached lac, anti-sulphuric white paints. Experiments in the manufacture of chromium oxide pigment having proved successful, sanction of Government has been obtained to the proposal for its manufacture at the Works.

Khadi Centre.

400. The Badanval Spinning Centre continued to expand its activities to meet the growing demands of the weavers and the general public arising from the increased shortage of mill-made yarn and cloth. There were 4,650 (4,200) spinners and 184 (150) weavers working in the Centre. The value of khadi production and sales was Rs. 52,298 and Rs. 62,124, respectively.

401. In the Kolar Wool Spinning Centre, woollen fabrics worth Rs. 9,900 (Rs. 12,705) were manufactured. The realisations from sales amounted to Rs. 13,000 (Rs. 15,565). In the Hosur Khadi centre, the production was of the value of Rs. 6,875 (Rs. 4,654) and the realisations amounted to Rs. 7,922 (Rs. 6,899).

402. In the non-departmental centres at Aimangala, Ajjampur and Tagadur, khadi worth Rs. 67,451 was produced; and the value of khadi sold amounted to Rs. 73,492.

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Industrial Education

403. There were nine industrial schools working under the control of the Department of Industries and Commerce. The school at Ramasamudra was abolished in July 1942. Besides these, there were two private industrial schools and 21 home industries classes receiving grants-in-aid from the Department. The total number of students who were under training in all these institutions was 2,120 (2,020). Three hundred and one (350) scholarships amounting to Rs. 7,446 (Rs. 9,621), were awarded to the students. The output of the industrial schools was valued at Rs. 51,451 (Rs. 41,336) and the realisations from sales amounted to Rs. 52,707 (Rs. 46,733).

Home Industries.

404. The number of students who were under training in all the 21 home industries classes was 953 (735). The total grant given to these institutions amounted to Rs. 10,330 (Rs. 8,650).

Scholarships.

405. Five (3) scholarships of the total value of Rs. 1,920 (Rs. 1,300) were awarded for the study of industrial subjects. Of these, one was awarded for the study of industrial technology and one for the study of ceramics at the Benares Hindu University and another for the study of the coir industry at Messrs. Sri Krishna Vilasam Industrial Works, Quilon, as arranged for by the Director of Industries, Travancore. In addition, two scholarships tenable for two years—one to obtain training in the Government Leather Working School, Cawnpore, and the other to obtain training in Punjab lacquerware in the Mayo School of Arts, Lahore,—were awarded.

Handloom Weaving.

406. Handloom weaving is an important major cottage industry of Mysore affording occupation and livelihood to about 35,000 weavers and their families. This industry, which was once in a flourishing condition, is now hit hard on account of competition from mills and powerlooms both in the State and outside and the prevalence of war conditions. In order to improve the industry, the supply of yarn of different counts and colours to handloom weavers at cost price, the introduction of new designs, and the demonstration of improved methods of working were continued. The demonstration parties visited 568 centres, introduced 711 designs and trained 861 persons.

Yarn Depots.

407. Thirty yarn depots were working in important weaving centres of the State for supplying yarn to the weavers at cost price. The yarn supplied amounted to

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Rs. 1,18,865 (Rs. 96,102). In order to alleviate the suffering of handloom weavers, nine relief centres were started during the year. Yarn is supplied to poor weavers for the manufacture of several kinds of fabrics, such as bed sheets, towels, etc., and wages are paid to them for their work. These relief centres produced goods worth Rs. 1,27,161 and the total sales amounted to Rs. 1,10,950. In view of the good response from the weavers to this scheme for affording them relief in present conditions, proposals for starting 21 more relief centres are under contemplation.

Other relief measures.

408. Government have also ordered that handloom goods be exempted from the payment of octroi duty, in addition to exempting them from the payment of ground rent in shandies held by district boards and municipalities. The total value of goods so exempted amounted to Rs. 5,99,290 (Rs. 5,28,545). A Dye House at the Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, Bangalore, was started. The total quantity of yarn dyed and supplied to the yarn depots amounted to 30,000 lbs. Proposals for the manufacture of cheap standard sarees in relief centres were under consideration. Many appliances, such as chain tappets, sizing machines, double shuttle slays, improved charkas, winding and charka doubling machine were introduced for the first time for the benefit of the weavers. Arrangements have also been made to open a weaving research section in Bangalore to introduce fresh and remunerative designs in weaving. The weaving school, which was started at Babbur Farm, Hiriyur taluk, for the benefit of the Banajara (Lambani) community, was continued.

Weights and measures.

409. The compulsory use of certified weights and measures is in force in 60 (43) notified areas in the State. The testing staff tested and stamped 22,713 (20,739) weights and measures. A sum of Rs. 1,510 was realised as testing fees.

Patents and Designs.

410. Twenty-three (30) applications for patents were filed. Of these, six originated in Mysore and 17 in other parts of India and 11 of these were accepted. Nineteen patents for inventions were sealed during the year. One originated in Mysore and 18 in other parts of India. The sealing fees collected amounted to Rs. 580. Thirty-three

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applications and certificates for renewal of patents were granted.

Emporiums and Sales Depots

411. There were six emporia and sales depots in the State and one at Tirupati for purposes of display and sale of industrial and commercial products of the State. The most important of these are the Arts and Crafts Depot, Bangalore, and the sales depot attached to the Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore. The former is increasing in popularity and the total value of sales effected by it amounted to Rs. 1,07,560 (Rs. 74,124). The Depot earned a net profit of Rs. 7,125 (Rs. 1,727). The sales depot in Mysore effected sales to the value of

Marketing Department.

412. The marketing survey work in the State, which was started on the lines indicated in the scheme inaugurated by the Government of India, was continued during the year. Of the 41 subjects selected for marketing survey, reports relating to 31 subjects have been completed so far. Work relating to the conducting of surveys and the drafting of reports in respect of the remaining ten subjects received the attention of the Department. In connection with the establishment of a regulated market for cotton and groundnut at Davangere, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3,25,297 as an advance for meeting the cost of acquisition of lands required for the market, for laying out sites and for roads, etc. The question of establishing regulated markets for coconut and copra at Tiptur and Arsikere is bing pursued. The possibilities of starting other regulated markets, namely, one for arecanut at Shimoga and another for cardamom at Saklespur were under investigation. Grading of eggs and fruits like oranges, figs, etc., on an experimental scale was conducted. A market news service was organised and arrangements were made for broadcasting the daily wholesale prices of certain important agricultural commodities in the Bangalore City Market through the "Akashavani" Broadcasting Station at Mysore. The Department took the opportunity of the two horticultural shows held at the Lal-bagh, Bangalore City, in August 1942 and February, 1943, respectively, to put up attractive and

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instructive shows relating to marketing work. 'Agmark' publicity posters, "Agmark" grade labels and several charts relating to the production and utilisation of different agricultural and live-stock products in India were also displayed.

(ii) Labour.

413. Labour conditions in the State were generally peaceful during the year, except for some unrest in the months of August and September, 1942, which was unconnected with industry. The maintenance of stability of labour conditions in all the industrial concerns, particularly those engaged in the production of war supplies, was due largely to the administration of the Mysore Labour Act enacted in the year 1941. The frequent contacts established between the employers and the employees in the proceedings under the Act served to bring about a correct understanding between them and induced a reasonable frame of mind in both parties in the solution of the points at issue. The Act has been serving a useful purpose in resolving industrial disputes and in promoting cordial and harmonious relations between the employers and the employed, so essential to social security and industrial progress. General.

414. At the beginning of the year, there were forty-three associations of employees registered under the Mysore Labour Act. During the year, four more associations were registered and one was dissolved, thus bringing the total number of associations to 46 at the close of the year, with a total membership of 28,304. A Court of Arbitration consisting of three members (including a Judge of the High Court of Mysore as Chairman) was constituted by Government in July, 1942, for the purpose of deciding appeals against settlement under Section 9 of the Mysore Labour Act. Only one association went in appeal to the Court of Arbitration against the settlement by the Commissioner of Labour. The findings of the Court were, for the most part, against the association.

415. The total number of workers involved in strikes was 36,317 and the total number of working hours lost was 1,518,680.

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Labour Welfare.

416. The provision of amenities and welfare measures continued to receive the attention of employers of labour in the State. The daily number of employees in the Gold Mining Companies and in Government and private concerns was about 83,000. Welfare measures provided by the concerns are the following ;—

1. Housing accommodation for employees.
2. Playgrounds and sports.
3. Cheap food grain stores.
4. Provident Fund.
5. Gratuity.
6. Holidays with pay.
7. Medical aid.
8. Literacy classes.
9. Cinemas and dramas.
10. Recreation centres.
11. Profit sharing.

417. Government have introduced uniform work service rules in all their industrial undertakings providing for the grant of holidays with pay, sick leave and privilege leave, retiring bonus, etc. During the year, uniform Provident Fund Rules for all Government industrial concerns were issued.

Industrial disputes.

418. Nine industrial disputes were pending with the Chief Conciliator at the beginning of the year. During the year, 26 notices of change were referred to him, thus bringing the total number of cases for disposal to 35. Proceedings in conciliation resulted in settlement in 9 cases. Four disputes were reported to Government for being referred to an Arbitration Tribunal. Reports under Section 12 (4) of the Act were published in 13 cases, and 9 industrial disputes were pending at the close of the year.

419. The Mysore Industrial Disputes and Settlement Rules have been brought into force under the Defence of India Rules as applied to Mysore in order to secure an expeditious settlement of disputes in industrial concerns engaged in production of war supplies by an Arbitration Tribunal constituted under the Rules. Several industrial concerns have increased wage rates in addition to paying dearness allowance varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 14 per month.

Workmen's Compensation Act.

420. The Mysore Workmen's Compensation Act, 1928, was further amended as regards the "Waiting period" (Section 9 (1) D.)

421. The compilation of the Workmen's Compensation Manual was completed during the year. There were, in all, 3,734 cases of injuries by accidents during the year, in respect of which compensation paid under the Mysore Workmen's Compensation Act amounted to Rs. 3,96,267.

422. In view of the growing importance of labour problems as a result of the quickening of the pace of industrialisation, Government sanctioned in December, 1942 the reconstitution of the Labour Welfare Board with an enlarged personnel consisting of representatives of employers, registered associations of employees, local bodies and the general public. The Board is an advisory body, whose functions include all matters relating to labour, *viz.*, labour legislation, labour welfare, collection, compilation and publication of labour statistics, etc. **Labour Welfare Board.**

423. The Mysore Maternity Benefit Act, 1937, was amended by Act No. XXXI of 1942, providing for the extension, by notification in the official Gazette, of the provisions of the Act to any mine governed by the Mysore Mines Act, 1906. **Mysore Maternity Benefit.**

Joint-Stock Companies.

424. There were 200 (185) joint-stock companies at the close of the year, of which 20 were limited by guarantee and 180 limited by shares. Twenty-five new companies were registered during the year, all of which were limited by shares. Nine of these were public and 16 private. One company went into voluntary liquidation. The subscribed and paid-up capital of the companies was Rs. 3,95,79,884 (Rs. 3,61,41,949) and Rs. 3,71,25,766 (Rs. 3,46,06,964), respectively. There were 133 (121) companies incorporated outside the State, but having their place of business in Mysore. The number of persons holding Auditors' Certificates at the close of the year was 83 (74).

425. At the beginning of the year, there were 335 societies registered under the Societies Registration Act. Eighteen were registered during the year and 12 were struck off, leaving 341 (335) societies on the register at the close of the year.

426. Three (11) companies were registered and seven renewed registration under the Mysore Insurance Act.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

427. New Rules under the Mysore Companies Act 1938 (XVIII of 1938), were issued in supersession of the Rules published with Government Notification No. A. F. 899—J. S. 1-39-2, dated 8th September 1939.

428. With a view to implementing the reciprocal arrangements concluded with the Government of India regarding the administration of the Insurance Act, exemption from the provisions of Section 64 of the Mysore Insurance Act was granted to British Indian Insurers under Section 116 of the Mysore Insurance Act, regarding the maintenance of account books, etc , in Mysore under certain conditions.

429. The number of firms registered under the Mysore Partnership Act, at the beginning of the year, was 209 (193). Forty-five (53) were registered during the year and 8 (7) were dissolved, leaving 246 (209) firms on the register at the close of the year.

(iii) Posts and Telegraphs.

Post and Telegraph Offices.

430. Three new post offices were opened and two were closed during the year. There were in all, 581 (580) post offices in the State, of which 4 were head offices, 92 combined offices, 59 sub-offices and 426 branch offices. The locked bag system was in force in 54 (49) villages. Almost all the important places in the State have been provided with adequate postal facilities. At the end of the year, there were 92 telegraph offices, of which 14 were guaranteed offices and the remaining 78 were non-guaranteed ones.

Broadcast Receivers and Transmitters.

431. Three thousand seven hundred and four (3,485) wireless licenses were issued during the year. The revenue realised was Rs. 45,638 (including a sum of Rs. 6,430 collected as surcharge), as against Rs. 39,050 in the previous year. A wireless non-commercial (transmitting) license was issued to the Hindustan Aircraft, Limited. The following wireless apparatus control orders were in force.-(i) Electrical Apparatus (Dealings) Order, 1941, (ii) Wireless Telegraphy Apparatus (Possession) Order, 1942 ; (iii) Wireless Telegraphy Apparatus (Vehicles) Order, 1942 ; (iv) Wireless Transmitters (Possession by Dealer) Order, 1942, and (v) High Frequency Apparatus (Possession) Order, 1942. Twelve permits under No. (i) and two permits under No. (v) were issued.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

Akashvani Broadcasting Station, Mysore.

432. The Akashvani Station commenced functioning as a Government institution with effect from the 1st of January 1942. The new building at the Vani Vilas Mohalla specially designed to house the Broadcasting station with programme, administrative and technical blocks, was nearing completion. The Akashvani Station, in addition to its usual activities, carried out the following important items of work during the year:—

433. (i) Inter-communication arrangements over wireless by Morse and Phone were made between Mysore and Bangalore in the first instance and between Mysore and Bhadravati later, for transmission of urgent messages during the period of the disturbances in August 1942. (ii) Special arrangements were made for broadcasting the speech of His Highness the Maharaja on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the War Services Exhibition on the Race Course Grounds, Bangalore, on the 10th June 1943, making use of the trunk telephone lines for purposes of this out-door broadcast. The Station has been endeavouring by means of its programmes to arouse and stimulate interest in creative art in the Karnataka area and to spread the spirit of brotherhood and service among the people. On the programme side, there were seven departments:—Music, Talks, Drama, News, Women's programmes, Children's programmes and Urdu programmes. Arrangements have been made to broadcast Hindustani music on Fridays, Katha performances on Saturdays and church music for 30 minutes on Sundays. A large number of talks having cultural and informative value were broadcast. These talks covered a wide range of subjects connected with Natural Science, Individual and Social Hygiene, Social Science, Philosophy and Religion and Fine Arts. Important speeches like those of His Excellency the Viceroy were relayed. On important occasions, such as the China Day and the Tunisia Day, special talks dealing with special topics were given. In addition to all this, propaganda talks on A. R. P., the National War Front, and the "Grow More Food" Campaign were broadcast. The news service has been made efficient and up-to-date. News was given in Kannada four times a day. The Akashvani relayed also the A. I. R. news in English at 6-30 p.m. Women's programmes were organised twice a week on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The features of the Children's programmes were generally story recitals, elocution of children's verses,

dialogues, little plays, games and songs. Three hours in the week (Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) were devoted to Urdu. Equal attention was paid to Hindi and Urdu with a view to developing a language understandable by Hindi as well as Urdu-speaking people. The Akashvani Station has also been devoting special attention to problems connected with rural development and once every week, these problems were tackled from the villager's own point of view.

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CHAPTER VIII—PUBLIC WORKS, RAILWAYS AND ELECTRICITY.

(i) Public Works.

434. On account of the scarcity and high prices of building materials, the progress on building works during the year was slow. The following large buildings were in various stages of progress :—the District Office building at Mandya costing Rs. 2,68,092; the General Hospital at Mandya costing Rs. 1,88,570; the Transformer Hall in the Government Electric Factory at Bangalore costing Rs. 1,12,400; the Factory Style Machine shed in the Government Press at Bangalore costing Rs. 1,17,425; the Radio Broadcasting Station at Mysore costing Rs. 85,900; the extension of the wings in the Government Life Insurance Offices at Bangalore costing Rs. 96,680; the temporary barracks for the III Battalion, Mysore Infantry, Mysore, costing Rs. 76,700; Col. Crawford Hospital at Saklespur costing Rs. 1,42,000; the Intermediate College building at Shimoga costing Rs. 1,86,109; the Sri Chamarajendra Hospital at Hassan costing Rs. 2,34,368 and the Sandal Oil Factory at Shimoga costing Rs. 65,000. Buildings.

435. The construction of the following important bridges was in progress :—The bridge over the Suvarnavathi on the Hondrabal-Chamarajnagar road costing Rs. 63,650; the bridge over the Bhadra near Kalasa costing Rs. 1,00,000 and the bridge over the Kumudvati on the Shikarpur-Anandapuram road costing Rs. 25,000. Bridges.

436. Further progress was made with the construction of the following important roads during the year :—The road from Yelandur to Mamballi costing Rs. 40,000 and the Alur-Biccode road in the Hassan district costing Rs. 32,000. Improvements were carried out to the Mysore-Bogadi-Gaddige road and the Nanjangud—Hura road in the Mysore district, the Bangalore-Varthur road in the Bangalore district, the ghat section of the Bangalore-Mangalore road in the Hassan district and the ghat section of the Shimoga-Mangalore road in the Shimga district. The construction of nine roads in the Tumkur district, five in the Kadur district Roads.

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and thirteen in the Chitaldrug district was undertaken during the year out of the Railway Cess Fund. Roads to a total length of 228 miles and 6 furlongs in the Mysore Circle and 132 miles in the Shimoga Circle were formed under the inter-village communications scheme. The scheme for asphalting the surfaces of important roads could not be pushed through owing to the lack of necessary materials.

Irrigation works—tanks.

437. Large irrigation works of a protective nature, financed from the Irrigation Development Fund, were taken up for execution. Of these, the following works were in progress during the year:—The Byramangala reservoir in the Closepet taluk costing Rs. 9,38,700; the Kanva reservoir at Kannamangala near Chennapatna costing Rs. 15,72,760; a feeder channel to Thonnur tank in the French-Rocks taluk costing Rs. 1,67,200; the new tank at Alahally, Kankanhalli taluk, costing Rs. 3,28,000; the Aigur Rangarayandoddi tank in the Closepet taluk costing Rs. 66,880; the new tank at Honnamachanahally in the Kunigal taluk costing Rs. 1,72,300; the Kerehally tank in the Chamarajnagar taluk costing Rs. 91,500; the Markandeya tank in the Bowringpet taluk costing Rs. 4,34,000; the Marconahalli reservoir in the Kunigal taluk costing Rs. 29,07,000; the new tank across Bandihalla at Thippaganahalli in the Goribidnur taluk costing Rs. 3,93,00; the Parasurampur tank in the Chellakere taluk costing Rs. 3,80,000; the tank across the Gundihalla near Pokurthi in the Molkalmuru taluk costing Rs. 1,82,000 and the Mettikurki tank in the Hiriyur taluk costing Rs. 52,700. Of these, the works connected with the Marconahalli reservoir, the new tank at Alahally, the Thippaganahalli tank, the Markandeya tank, the Aigur Rangarayendoddi tank were completed and those relating to the Byramangala reservoir, the Karehally tank and the Mettikurki tank were nearing completion. The work of restoration of tanks was taken up in accordance with a triennial programme approved by Government. The total number of major tanks in the State was 2,736 and the number restored during the year was 31, the total number restored up to the end of the year being 2,373. The total number of minor tanks in the State is 20,803, of which 5,373 were restored up to the end of June 1943.

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Anicuts and Channels.

438. Among large works of this class that were under construction during the year, mention may be made of the Chandanahalli anicut in the Kunigal taluk costing Rs. 1,13,700, the Kattepur channel in the Hassan taluk costing Rs. 84,100, the Sreeram Devaru South channel in the Hole-Narsipur taluk costing Rs. 56,000, the left bank channel from the Kudlur anicut in the Belur taluk costing Rs. 1,43,580, extension of the Bhadra Right Bank channel in the Shimoga taluk costing Rs. 75,000 and extension of the Anjanapur reservoir channel in the Shikarpur taluk costing Rs. 1,60,000.

439. The total length of the river channels outside the scope of the Krishnarajsagar works during the year was 425 miles. The atchkat under the river channels and the area irrigated during the year were 51,532 and 41,643 acres respectively.

440. The total grant for the various works, the execution of which was entrusted to the Public Works Department, was Rs 1,10,61,489, as compared with Rs. 1,12,71,258 in 1941-42.

Krishnarajsagar and Allied Works.

Administrative Measures.

441. The Irrigation Circle consisted of the Krishnarajsagar, the Irwin Canal, the Irwin Canal Construction and the Lower Channels Divisions. A new temporary Sub-Division for the execution of the protective works for the waste weir of the Krishnarajsagar Dam, on the lines of the recommendations of the Standing Consulting Committee for Irrigation and other works, was sanctioned. The Special Project and Tract Road Sub-Division, and the new Sub-Division at Mandagere, constituted for the execution of the project for opening the Left Bank Channel from the Mandagere anicut across the river Hemavathi, were continued during the year. The office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Krishnarajsagar Dam and Irwin Canal Works, was also continued.

Activities of the Department.

442. The following were the main activities of the Irrigation Circle :—

(i) Maintenance of the Krishnarajsagar Dam and regulation of water due to Madras and conducting gauging operations jointly with Madras.

(ii) Maintenance of anicuts and river channels in the Cauvery valley.

(iii) Extension of irrigation under the old river channels by increasing the capacity of water for irrigating lands in order to secure additional areas under irrigation, permissible under the 1924 agreement.

(iv) Maintenance and distribution of water supply in the two Low Level Canals and the channels so far opened under the Irwin Canal.

(v) Opening and improving inter-village communications in the Irwin Canal area.

(vi) Opening of the remaining branches and distributaries of the Irwin Canal so as to secure the full area under irrigation contemplated under the project.

(vii) Execution of anti-malaria engineering works in the irrigation tract.

(viii) Investigation of new projects for constructing additional reservoirs across the Cauvery and its tributaries in order to extend irrigation to the full extent permissible under the agreement, and

(ix) Execution of works in connection with the "Grow More Food" campaign.

Joint Gaugings.

443. In accordance with Rule 3 of the Rules of Regulation of Krishnarajsagar, current meter gaugings were jointly conducted with the officers of Madras at Akkihebbal on the river Hemavathi during the irrigation season of 1942-43, to verify the discharge curve of 1939. The Mandagere Right Bank Channel was also gauged jointly with Madras, and the site gauge calibrated. The zeros of well and site gauges at the three standard gauging stations were checked and the cross sections of the rivers at the gauging site were taken during the first fortnight of October 1942 and June 1943. Meters required for gauging work during 1943-44 were rated jointly with Madras at the Guindy Rating Tank during February 1943. The equations for the rated meters were received and jointly agreed to. Joint gaugings of the Irwin Canal and Power Channels at Sivasamudram and Shimshapur were also conducted during the year and joint notes on the gaugings were prepared for adoption. The operating platform of plus 106 sluice gates of the Krishnarajsagar reservoir was raised to facilitate the smooth operation of the gates, and as a result of this the heights of link openings of these gates were altered and the link openings were jointly verified.

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The two low level canals and the Irwin Canal.

444. Water supply under the two Low Level Canals was maintained satisfactorily. The area under irrigation under the canals during the year was 4,610 acres. A programme of weekly closure of sluices has been introduced from June 1943 and it is expected that about 10 per cent of the total quantity of water can be saved by this method. The work on the execution of the several branches of the Irwin Canal made good progress. The Irwin Canal system opened so far for irrigation consists of a length of 776 miles, including the main canal, its branches and distributaries.

445. As against the projected extent of 120,000 acres under the Irwin Canal, the net area that is actually available for irrigation is 92,000 acres, 28,000 acres having been lost by creation of dry belts round villages in the irrigated tract. The area actually brought under irrigation to the end of June 1943 was 81,680 acres.

446. The modified system of triennial rotation of crops with distributaries as units was continued during the year with slight relaxation wherever necessary. The system worked satisfactorily and its advantages were much appreciated by the raiyats. Under the "Grow More Food" scheme, measures were taken to increase the existing area under cultivation by 2,583 acres and proposals for fresh projects bringing a further extent of about 10,252 acres under irrigation were under consideration. Special concessions in the shape of relaxation of the system of water supply under the Irwin Canal, were extended to facilitate the growth of paddy and other semi-dry crops. An extent of 50,198 acres under the Canal was under paddy cultivation and 6,667 acres under ragi.

447. The first grade agricultural colony at Kalamuddanadoddi in the Maddur taluk, and the second grade colony with its two sections at Gowdagere and Nelamakanahalli in the Malvalli taluk continued to work satisfactorily. The question of opening more agricultural colonies in the Malvalli taluk was under consideration.

448. As against a total grant of Rs. 11,78,000 for the Irwin Canal works, the expenditure booked during the year (excluding establishment charges) was Rs. 8,40,656.

Krishnarajsagar Working Committee.

449. The Krishnarajsagar Working Committee met twice and considered several subjects relating to the Irwin Canal scheme, particularly in respect of the "Paddy

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Drive" in connection with the "Grow More Food" campaign. The total acreage of paddy cultivation in the Mandya district under the several channels above and below Krishnarajsagar and in the Irwin Canal was 121,663 acres.

Malaria control.

450. The Health Committee continued to function till the end of December 1942, when the Malaria Committee completed its work and the work in the Irwin Canal area was reorganised. The Committee, which was reconstituted with the Director of Public Health as Chairman, and the Superintendent of Malariology as Secretary, reviewed the work of the Malaria Committee and the progress secured on anti-malaria engineering works.

451. The Malaria Committee continued inspection of the villages in the Irwin Canal tract. It inspected 505 villages till the end of December 1942. Of these, 135 villages were recommended to be shifted and in other cases the creation of the two furlong dry belt and other anti-malaria engineering works were recommended. The estimates for these works aggregating Rs. 15,12,520 were approved by the Committee. Against 139 miles of valleys proposed, 118 miles were canalised during the year, 51 tanks were depleted against 73 on the programme, and out of 10 villages for which the creation of a dry belt was sanctioned, work relating to 5 villages was completed.

452. The question of opening up inter-village communications for the transport of agricultural produce in the irrigated tract under the Irwin Canal, both in the old and new areas, received attention. Two hundred and eighty-four miles of road which were opened up to the end of June 1943, were maintained satisfactorily. The Inter-village Roads Sub-Committee met four times during the year and approved of the programme of road works for 1942-43 both in the old and new areas of the Irwin Canal.

(ii) Railways.

Open Lines.

453. The present open line mileage owned by the State, the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Co. and the District Boards, is 757·70, same as for last year. Of this, 9·88 miles comprise the broad gauge line of the Kolar Gold Field Railway Branch which is worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co.

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454. The total capital invested on all the State lines amounted to Rs. 697·01 (Rs. 690·12) lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 33·29 lakhs was contributed by local bodies. The capital outlay during the year was Rs. 6·89 (Rs. 7·37) lakhs. The total gross earnings from all the State lines were Rs. 128·05 (Rs. 105·39) lakhs. The working expenses, including the contribution to the Depreciation Fund, and surplus profits amounted to Rs. 81·85 (Rs. 77·55) lakhs. The net revenue to Government was thus Rs. 46·20 (Rs. 27·84) lakhs, giving a percentage of 6·63 (4·03) on the capital. The income from the Railways during the year was the highest on record.

Lines worked by the M. & S.M. Railway Company.

455. The gross earnings from the lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co. (Kolar Gold Field Railway) amounted to Rs. 1·76 (Rs. 1·99) lakhs. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 0·96 lakh (Rs 1·09 lakhs), resulting in a net earning of Rs. 0·80 (Rs. 0 90) lakh.

Depreciation Fund.

456. The opening balance of the Deprecation Fund was Rs. 39·23 (Rs. 21·66) lakhs. A sum of Rs. 20.45 (Rs. 20·34) lakhs (including a special contribution of Rs. 10 lakhs) was contributed to the Fund from the revenues of the Railway. After deducting a sum of Rs. 2·13 (Rs. 2·77) lakhs for renewal and replacement charges, there remained a balance of Rs. 57·55 (Rs. 39·23) lakhs at the close of the year.

Stores.

457. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 11,14,624 (Rs. 7,36,976). Stores to the value of Rs. 18,99,414 (Rs. 20,32,885) were added. The issues were valued at Rs. 13,50,977 (Rs. 16,55,237), leaving a closing balance of stock worth Rs. 16,61,056 (Rs. 11,14,624).

Train Service.

458. Besides the reduction in the passenger train ervice during the previous year, there was a further curtailment during the year of shuttle services on certain sections owing to the difficulties experienced in obtaining coal, spare parts and other consumable stores. As a result of this curtailment the train services, it became necessary to handle a larger number of vehicles on each train in order to provide accommodation for passengers. In order to meet the needs of the travelling public, Inter-class accommodation was introduced on certain trains on the Bangalore City-Mysore section. The running of

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through carriages between Bangalore City-Talaguppa, Mysore-Talaguppa and Bangalore City-Chitaldrug and the running of through rakes in conjunction with the M. & S. M. Railway and N. S. Railway were continued.

Accidents.

459. There were no serious accidents to trains involving loss of life or serious injury to passengers or the railway staff. There were 7 cases of derailment, resulting in some wagons being capsized, but no passengers were seriously injured. There was an explosion of blasting powder near the Goods Shed of the Shimoga Town Railway Station, on the 26th May 1943 when packages were being transhipped, which resulted unfortunately in 11 deaths and injuries to 6 other persons. Suitable advances were given to the dependents of the deceased and the injured as a measure of relief. Seven trespassers were run over and killed owing to carelessness while trying to cross the track against moving trains.

General.

460. On account of political disturbances during the year, some of the station buildings, namely, Davangere, Banavar and Tiptur (including goods stations) suffered heavy damage. Some of the coaches were also damaged. A few water tanks on sleeper stagings were burnt down on account of the incendiarism of the mob. In order to counteract this mischief special patrols were posted to watch the railway line and the important bridges. The vigilance of the Railway staff helped greatly in preventing acts of sabotage on railway communications.

(iii) Mysore Traffic Board.

461. One meeting of the Traffic Board was held during the year and was presided over by *Rajamantrapravina* Mr. K. V. Anantaraman, Minister for Revenue and Law. The recommendations of the Mysore Road Classification Committee relating to the abolition of interior toll-gates and the enhancement of the rates of Vehicle Tax to make good the loss of toll revenue by such abolition were accepted by the Board and action was taken to notify them.

462. Consequent on the introduction of the Tyre Rationing scheme in the State and with a view to ensuring an equitable distribution of tyres, the Traffic Board resolved to classify the bus services on the several routes according

to essentiality. Action has been taken accordingly. The Board also resolved that with a view to avoiding hardship, the rule requiring payment of full registration fee for every alteration of the vehicle might be modified. Rules have accordingly been revised on the lines of the Madras Rules.

(iv) Electrical Department.

Capital outlay.

463. The total expenditure incurred during the year under "38-A, Hydro-Electric Works.", exclusive of "Stock and Suspense", amounted to Rs. 6,76,608 (Rs. 7,46,509) and that on Automatic Telephones to Rs. 82,354 (Rs.28,564). The execution of some of the major capital works could not be taken up and some of the town electrification projects in progress had also to be postponed for want of the requisite materials. The number of cities, towns and villages to which power supply has been extended increased from 220 to 222, of which nine were district headquarters and 42 taluk headquarters. A sum of Rs. 51,709 (Rs. 2,78,231) was incurred on the electrification of towns and villages during the year and Rs. 6,055 (Rs. 13,987) on the supply of power to irrigation pumps and pumping installations which increased from 674 to 683. The number of consumers, both power and lighting, increased from 52,197 to 54,082. Extension of service to power and lighting installations and improvements to the existing distribution system cost Rs. 3,78,778 (Rs. 2,78,231). The expenditure from the Depreciation Fund amounted to Rs. 56,653. The closing balance of the Depreciation Fund was Rs. 1,21,12,414 (Rs. 1,09,13,201) on account of electrical works and Rs. 5,20,000 on account of a portion of the Krishnarajsagar capital debited to the Electrical Department.

Power supply to Hindustan, Aircraft, Ltd.

464. Equipment was ordered from America for the construction of a high-tension step-down station in the premises of the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., at a cost of nearly Rs. 1·75 lakhs. Fresh power supply was also arranged to certain military camps.

Power generation and distribution.

465. The power generated during the year was 301,458,400, (310,818,400) units and the generating station had imposed on them a total demand up to 70,500 E. H. (52,600 K. W.). One hundred and seventy power installations and 1,715 lighting installations were

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added. The total number of street lights (both overhead and ornamental) at the end of the year was 17,915 (17,774).

466. The value of stores on hand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 25,00,596 (Rs. 23,20,801). Articles worth Rs. 17,24,786 (Rs. 11,75,530) were purchased and receipts due to transfers of stores within the Department or returns from works amounted to Rs. 15,37,749 (Rs. 16,79,405). Stores of the value of Rs. 27,32,125 (Rs. 26,75,140) were issued. The year closed with a balance of stores worth Rs. 30,31,006 (Rs. 25,00,596).

Workshops.

467. The two workshops manufactured stores valued at Rs. 34,779 (Rs. 31,780).

Interruptions and accidents.

468. Interruptions on account of line and other troubles numbered 16. There were 10 fatal accidents. A large number of cinema installations situated in various parts of the State were tested and inspected.

Finance.

469. The gross receipts of the Department during the year, inclusive of receipts under "Automatic Telephones," amounted to Rs. 92,11,545. The net revenue, after providing for the interest on the capital outlay and for contributions to the depreciation and other funds, was Rs. 59,34,239 (Rs. 41,28,922), which worked out at 10·09 per cent on the total capital.

General.

470. The political disturbances during the year led to a number of interruptions of service resulting in a considerable decrease in power consumption by various important industrial centres. The disastrous fire in the Oorgaum mine that started last year continued during the year and seriously affected the revenue from the Mining Company. The introduction of the "Obscuration of Lights Order" in many cities and towns of the State, necessitated by the international situation, and the Conservation of Electrical Energy Order in force, were other factors that contributed to the large decline in the anticipated revenue of the Department. Additional temporary establishment was sanctioned to strengthen the several sections of the Department to cope with their work. The rental on automatic telephones was increased from Rs. 120 to Rs. 140 per annum. The line minimum in respect of power installations and irrigation pumps not exceeding 100 H. P., was ordered to be waived after five years. The arrangement of recovering two months minimum deposit from all consumers owning power installations of and including 10 H. P., which

had been sanctioned temporarily, was made permanent. The tariff on automatic telephone trunk calls was raised by 50 per cent with effect from the 1st March 1943. The A. R. P. works continued to be executed by the Department, in consultation with the Electrical Commissioner to the Government of India and his Department, and an outlay of Rs. 1,29,217 was incurred on these works. Several technical officers of the Government of India visited the Power Stations and in accordance with their advice, additional structural protective works were undertaken.

Jog Power Scheme.

471. The estimate for the Jog Falls project, as finally revised and sanctioned, stands at Rs. 408·7 lakhs. Quotations were called for and orders were placed for the major plant equipment and other materials required after obtaining necessary priority and import licenses. Five officers of the Department, including the General Superintendent, Jog Power scheme, were deputed to England to visit the factories and acquaint themselves with the erection and maintenance of the equipment ordered. The final grant for the year for the civil engineering works was Rs. 42,00,000 against which the outlay amounted to Rs. 43,72,139.

472. The Electric Engineering Committee met four times during the year to consider the designs and drawings of the generating and receiving stations and the layout of the pipe line and all electrical and hydraulic machinery. Detailed estimates and technical data were scrutinised and approved by them. The total outlay incurred on the electrical portion of the scheme up to the end of June 1943 amounted to Rs. 10,37,967.

473. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to visit the Works in February 1943.

CHAPTER IX—GEOLOGY, MINES AND EXPLOSIVES.

(i) Geology.

Minerals other than gold.

474. Minerals produced in the State, other than gold, included chromite, manganese, kaolin, magnesite, asbestos, mica, soapstone, quartz, felspar and ornamental stones, of an estimated value of Rs. 7,70,000 (Rs. 5,86,500). The total amount of royalty payable for the year was Rs. 44,146 (65,029). The total area covered by the mining leases and prospecting licenses was 39,114 (39,228) acres. In addition, about 21 (13) acres of land were held under licenses to quarry ornamental stones. The number of mining leases, licenses and certificates of approval current was 158 (149). The total estimated value of the various minerals which were supplied by the Department to Government industrial concerns amounted to about Rs. 63,500 (Rs. 64,000).

475. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works mined 1,09,789·45 tons of iron ore, 274·3 tons of manganese ore, 32,971·65 tons of limestone and 993 tons of dolomite.

Mineral survey and prospecting.

476. About 150 square miles in the Chiknaikanhalli schist belt were carefully explored for the location of new deposits of manganese ores, ochers, quartzites and gypsum. Intensive prospecting operations were conducted for beryl, limestone, silver sand, gold, earth soda and felspar. Bulk samples of high calcium and magnesium limestone of the Dodguni area and the soda extracted from the alkaline earths of the Chamarajnagar area were sent to the Government Dichromate Factory for trial.

Geological survey.

477. An intensive geological survey of an area of about 20 square miles near Nanjangud was carried out and the subsequent petrographic study of the rocks of this area has disclosed the existence of a dozen rare minerals of scientific interest which had not so far been recognised in Mysore.

Chemical Laboratory.

478. Two hundred and thirty-one samples of ores, rocks and minerals were analysed, out of which three samples were for the public. Investigations were continued on the concentration of low grade chromite and manganese ores. In addition, a few fresh problems relating to the utilisation of minerals in industries were taken up for

investigation, and these consisted of the constitution of some manganese minerals and limestones, possibility of recovering soluble potash from felspar, the preparation of precipitated calcium carbonate to ascertain its use as a base for tooth paste, face powder, etc.

Finance.

479. The total mining revenue (other than royalty on gold) was Rs. 87,888 (Rs. 99,827). The expenditure on the Department was Rs. 64,661 (Rs. 68,585).

(ii) Mines and Explosives.

Gold Mines.

480. As in previous years, gold mining operations were carried on in the four Mines on the Kolar Gold Fields, *viz.*, the Mysore, Champion Reef, Oorgaum and Nandydroog Mines. The total output of gold was 260,270·526 (285,832·542) ozs. The total value realised was £ 2,838,971 (£ 2,494,062), showing an increase of £ 344,909. The increase was due to the extraordinarily high prices obtained for gold during the year. The Companies paid a dividend of £ 223,225 (£ 237,014). Out of a total demand of Rs. 22,28,429 (Rs. 23,70,189) under royalty on gold and silver, a sum of Rs. 19,98,456 (Rs. 19,79,408) was collected. Under the Duty on Gold Act, a sum of Rs. 79,25,897 (Rs. 25,15,161) was collected.

481. The total demand under mining revenue other than royalty on gold was Rs. 88,024 (1,00,315), of which Rs. 87,888 (Rs. 99,827) was collected.

Mining Labour.

482. The number of persons employed in the mining industry was 24,097 (26,640), showing a decrease of 2,543. In the Gold Mines, 21,436 persons were employed. Of these, 234 were Europeans, 449 Anglo-Indians and 20,753 Indians. Thirteen thousand three hundred and fifty-four persons were employed underground and 8,082 persons on the surface. No woman was employed underground. The general working hours underground and on the surface remained the same as in the previous year.

Accidents.

483. The total number of accidents was 234 (267) and of these 25 were fatal and 209 serious. Enquiries were instituted in all the cases. In the 25 fatal accidents, 57 (30) persons were either killed or died subsequently as a result of injuries received, giving a mortality of 1·91 (0·99) per 1,000 persons employed. Of the 25 fatal accidents

which occurred on the Kolar Gold Fields in 1942, 18 were unavoidable, three were due to recklessness and four due to negligence.

Workmen's Compensation.

484. Sixty-six (64) claims for compensation comprising 48 (42) fatal cases, one case of permanent disablement and 17 (22) permanent partial disablement cases arose from accidents in the Mines on the Kolar Gold Fields and the compensation awarded under all heads amounted to Rs. 59,397 (Rs. 52,626). In addition, compensation amounting to Rs. 32,308 (Rs. 22,795) was paid in cases of temporary disablement. Compensation amounting to Rs. 2,91,868 (Rs. 2,45,993) in 778 (644) cases of silicosis was also paid.

Explosives.

485. Thirteen licenses were granted by Government for the possession and sale of specified explosives (other than fulminates) from magazines. The District Magistrates issued 678 (756) licenses for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives. All the main and subsidiary magazines at important shaft heads were inspected by the officers of the Department. There were, in all, 27 (38) accidents due to explosives, resulting in the death of 19 (15) persons and serious injuries to 36 (39) others.

Prosecutions.

486. There were five cases of prosecution under the Mysore Explosives Act and the Rules thereunder, resulting in the conviction of six persons. Four of these cases were in connection with accidents. In one case, the accused, a license holder, had his license cancelled for violating the rules.

Petroleum.

487. Two hundred and thirty-eight (250) licenses were issued under the Mysore Petroleum Act and Rules, of which 190 were for the import, transport or possession of dangerous petroleum and 48 for non-dangerous petroleum. The total quantity of dangerous petroleum and kerosene imported into the State during the calendar year 1942, was 3,360,587 (3,721,167) and 2,766,472 (3,877,148) gallons, respectively. In addition, 91,579 gallons of power alcohol manufactured at the Mysore Sugar Factory, Mandya, were blended with straight petrol for use as motor fuel in the districts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Mandya and Hassan and in the Chikmagalur town in the Kadur district, where the Mysore Power Alcohol Act is in force.

Carbide of Calcium.

488. Twenty (13) licenses for possession and one for

General.

transport of carbide of calcium were granted under the Carbide of Calcium Rules.

489. The Mysore Explosives Rules, 1917, were revised and the draft of the revised rules was published for general information.

490. Draft rules under Maternity Benefit Act applicable to Mines are under the consideration of Government. The safety-first and accident-prevention propaganda in the form of lectures, demonstrations, posters, etc., is being regularly carried on in the mines. The existence of a Rescue Station on the Field and a trained personnel has been of immense help in fighting fires, which are frequent in the Oorgaum mine.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE

CHAPTER X—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

(CALENDAR YEAR 1942.)

(i) Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

General.

491. There was a marked increase in the incidence of cholera and small-pox and a decrease in the incidence of plague during the year. As a routine measure, extensive preventive measures were undertaken in respect of these epidemics and 303,169 anti-plague inoculations, 414,938 vaccinations and 614,504 anti-cholera inoculations were done. Cyanogas fumigation was organised in the infected places but on account of the non-availability of the dust for the major portion of the year, the work could not be undertaken in many places. In June, a conference of the Directors of Mysore, Madras, Bombay and Coorg was held at Bangalore at which methods for the control of plague were discussed. Births and deaths (excluding 1,689 still-births) recorded during 1941 and 1942 were as follows.

Births and Deaths.

Year	Births				Deaths			
	Number of births	Male	Female	Rate per mille	Number of deaths	Male	Female	Rate per mille
1941 ...	139,196	71,469	67,677	19·8	102,316	52,039	50,277	18·1
1942 ...	134,979	69,011	65,968	18·6	99,187	51,267	47,920	13·6

492. The birth rate was highest (25·8) in the Shimoga district and lowest (13·3) in the Hassan district. The birth rates recorded in the cities of Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Field area were 30·9 (35·2), 38·3 (38·0) and 33·3 (36·7) respectively. The rates of mortality in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities and in the Kolar Gold Field area were 23·5, 22·2 and 16·4 respectively. The maximum mortality was 65·5 (74·2) among persons of sixty and over; the minimum was 4·0 (4·5) in the age period from 10 to 15.

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493. The following table shows the recorded causes of mortality under several heads.

Causes of death	Number of deaths	
	1941	1942
Plague	5,417	3,176
Small-pox	1,456	3,699
Cholera	1,020	4,655
Dysentery or diarrhoea ...	7,361	5,936
Respiratory diseases	4,638	4,707
Malaria	36,215	31,974
Typhoid	5,355	5,096
Other fevers	13,138	10,400
Consumption	4,462	4,140
Leprosy	728	669
Suicide	215	167
Drowning	848	772
Wounds and accidents ...	613	691
Snake-bite	213	210
Rabies	86	90
Wild animals	44	38
Other causes	20,791	20,073
Maternal deaths	2,138	2,094
	102,316	99,187

494. The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 13,349 (14,135), giving an average of 98·9 (105·5) per 1,000 live births. The highest infant mortality rate recorded was 104·1 in the Shimoga district, the lowest being 62·8 in the Mandya district. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Field area, the rates of mortality were 212·5 (183·0), 138·4 (126·3) and 174·7 (156·6), respectively. Infant mortality.

(ii) Progress of Sanitation.

495. The Bureau of Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases was bifurcated into two Bureaux, *viz.*, Bureau of Malariology and Bureau of Epidemiology. Malaria control works were continued in several parts of the State by spraying Pyrethrum extract in some places and shifting the Bureau of Epidemiology.

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villages in some others. A detailed list of endemic areas for malaria in maidan and malnad parts of the State has been prepared and this will be of great use in undertaking preventive measures. Special Malaria Control Units were started at Maddur-Shivapur, Tavarekere, Kanagal and Maralwadi. The Malaria Committee for the Irwin Canal area finished the inspection of villages and hamlets and completed its work by the end of the year. They inspected over 500 villages and hamlets, of which about 130 were recommended to be shifted. Estimates aggregating Rs. 7·37 lakhs for canalising 21 valleys and draining 75 tanks were also prepared at the instance of the Committee and the work was in progress. Cholera broke out in many places in the Chitaldrug and Mysore districts. In order to prevent importation of infection into the State, an order was issued by Government in May prohibiting people from infected places in the Dharwar and Bellary districts from entering the Mysore territory without being protected with anti-cholera inoculation. In order to facilitate control of introduction of infection and to carry out inoculation work, frontier inoculation depots were started in eight places in the Chitaldrug district and in five places in the Tumkur and Kolar districts.

Bureau of Health Education.

496. Cinema shows on health subjects continued to be popular. One hundred and sixty-five shows were organised on subjects dealing with public health, sanitation, maternity and child welfare and the precautions to be taken at the outbreak of epidemics.

Health Exhibition.

497. The permanent Health Museum in Mysore City was kept open to visitors during the year.

Rural Health Training Centre, Closepet.

498. The area of the centre is 113 square miles with a population of 59,128. The total expenditure on the Centre was Rs. 23,000. Three thousand one hundred and nineteen primary and 1,004 re-vaccinations were done, giving a success rate of 96·6 per cent and 29·6 per cent respectively. Health education is one of the most important activities of this Centre.

Rural Health Unit, Mandya.

499. The area of this unit is 166·6 (197) square miles with a population of 49,993 (82,580). The decrease in area was due to the abolition of the old Malaria Control Unit, Mandya, and the starting of a new Malaria Control Unit from January 10, 1942, with 67 villages of the unit area. The work of this Unit includes both

preventive and curative measures. Pyrethrum spraying was done in these 67 villages. In view of the satisfactory results obtained in the villages, a scheme for extending the spraying and general health work to the entire group of 220 villages in the Irwin Canal area is under consideration. The staff performed 2,417 primary and 15,060 revaccinations. In addition to anti-malaria measures continued as in previous years, 11,262 quinine tablets of five grains each were distributed to 2,458 acute cases of malaria in the unit villages. The staff gave a large number of health talks, in addition to 13 lantern lectures.

500. Seven hundred and sixteen primary and 1,979 re-vaccinations were done. The primary vaccinations gave a success rate of 97·3 per cent and the re-vaccinations 28·4 per cent. One hundred and eighteen wells were chlorinated. Rural Welfare Centre, Dodballapur.

501. The area of this Centre consists of 109 square miles with a population of 24,725 spread over 71 villages and one town. One thousand two hundred and thirty-five primary and 3,315 re-vaccinations were done in the Centre. Cyanogas fumigation was done in villages affected by plague and this has considerably reduced the incidence of plague in the area. Anti-malaria measures were undertaken in Periyapatna town and some villages and the staff distributed 10,664 quinine pills to 1,400 patients in the villages during their visits. The expenditure on the Centre was Rs. 7,100. Health Centre, Periyapatna.

502. During the year, in response to representations from the local people, Government sanctioned the establishment of a Malaria Control Unit for Maddur and Shivapur. The work was started in October 1942 and judging by the morbidity rates before and after spraying and other general health activities, there has been a significant reduction of malaria in the area. Other Health Units.

503. In view of the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the area under the Bhadra Right Bank Channel, a Health Unit was established for adopting measures to control malaria and improve the general sanitation of the villages in the area served by the Unit.

504. The work of the Sanitary Engineering section was continued in the five sub-divisions with headquarters at Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Bethamangala. Bureau of Sanitary Engineering.

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The preparation of projects and estimates for water supply, drainage, town planning, sanitary fittings, the execution of sanctioned estimates, and the maintenance of all water supply schemes except that of Bangalore City were attended to by the Bureau.

City Health Organisations.

505. In Bangalore City, sanitary defects were noticed in 1,774 premises and notices were issued for rectifying the defects. Strict supervision was exercised over hotels and coffee clubs, aerated water factories, bakeries and sweetmeat shops. Under the provisions of the Food Adulteration Act, 467 food-stuffs were analysed. Three thousand six hundred and seventeen stray dogs were destroyed. As a routine measure, 10,532, wells, 627 cisterns and 88 pools were re-stocked with larvicidal fish both in the city and extensions.

506. In Mysore City, the sanitary staff inspected 2,044 premises and issued notices in 2,264 cases. One hundred and forty-eight flush latrines were constructed. One thousand six hundred and twenty-eight stray dogs were destroyed.

507. In the Kolar Gold Fields, two hundred and thirty-one sanitary defects were found. Five centres in the Mining area and one in Robertsonpet continued the maternity and child welfare work.

(iii) Vaccination.

508. Four lakhs fourteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-five (315,598) vaccinations were performed. Of these 200,500 were primary and 214,435 re-vaccinations. The average success rate of primary vaccinations was 94·0 (90·4) per cent. The number of vaccinators in service was 184 (180). Government sanctioned during the year the appointment of 15 additional vaccinators for starting a vaccination drive in all the municipalities. This campaign was undertaken in 13 towns in the State.

(iv) Vaccine Institute.

509. The demand for vaccine lymph during the year was met in full, although the demand was unusual in the latter part of the year. The quantity of glycerine lymph issued was enough for 715,980 (418,570) cases and 99·5

(98·6) per cent of vaccination cases were reported to be successful.

Expenditure.

510. The expenditure on the Institute amounted to Rs. 19,720.

(v) Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

511. Fifteen thousand and forty-nine (15,434) samples were examined in the Bacteriological section and 2,359 (2,960) in the Chemical section. In the Medico-legal section, 260 (255) cases with 1,006 (1,027) articles, were examined. The Institute issued during the year 809,950 c. c. (20,436 c. c.) of anti-cholera vaccine, 6,244 c. c. (13,061 c. c.) of anti-typhoid vaccine and 287,934 (145,321) adult doses of anti-plague vaccine. The Institute also prepared 121·28 gallons of Pyrethrum extract in 1·100 concentration and supplied 113·38 gallons to the Bureau of Malariology for use in the work of malaria control.

Receipts and Expenditure.

512. The total demand for supplies made was Rs. 23,777, including arrears of Rs. 13,528. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 6,370, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,407 due for recovery.

(vi) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Number of institutions.

513. Three hundred and sixty-three institutions were working on December 31, 1941. Fifteen (17) new dispensaries were opened and two were closed during the year 1942, leaving 376 institutions working on December 31, 1942, besides four private non-aided institutions added during the year. The total number of patients treated in these institutions was 6,820,160 (7,011,506).

In-patients.

514. The number of beds available was 3,755 (3,629). Including 40,000 (40,673) parturition cases, the total number of in-patients treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries was 80,777 (77,455), the number treated in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, being 8,550 (9,296) and 7,417 (7,402), respectively. Of the total number of in-patients treated 59,434 (58,996) were cured, 10,523 (9,398) relieved, 4,358 (5,035) discharged otherwise and 3,874 (4,026) died.

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Out-patients.

515. The total number of out-patients treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries was 6,739,383 (6,934,061), the number of out-patients treated in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, being 66,348 (61,487) and 57,237 (51,111), respectively. Among the out-patients treated, adults numbered 4,185,367 (4,343,916). The daily average attendance was 34,972 (35,442).

Operations.

516. The total number of persons on whom surgical operations were performed was 111,073 (106,730). Of these, 97,699 (94,619) patients were cured, 12,317 (11,447) were relieved, 822 (455) were discharged otherwise and 235 (209) died. The number of important operations performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, was 10,884 (9,361) and 7,909 (7,114) respectively.

Midwives.

517. The number of midwives working was 408, same as in the previous year. They conducted 40,000 (40,673) parturition cases.

(vii) Special Hospitals.

518. The number of in-patients treated in the Vani Vilas and Children's Hospitals, Bangalore, was 10,223 and 1,223, respectively, and that in the Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore, and the Maternity Hospital, Kolar, was 4,819, and 2,420, respectively. The number of out-patients treated in these hospitals was 51,825, 30,664, 22,028 and 35,167, respectively.

Ophthalmic Hospitals.

519. The number of in-patients treated in the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, and in the Eye Department of the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, was 2,640 and 811, respectively. The number of out-patients treated in them was 30,664 and 12,464 respectively.

Leper Asylum.

520. The total number of in-patients treated in the Leper Asylum, Bangalore, was 282 (283).

Epidemic Diseases Hospitals.

521. One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (1,208) in-patients were treated in the three Epidemic Diseases Hospitals at Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Field.

Princes Krishnajammani Sanatorium.

522. In the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore, there were 148 beds. Of these, 90 were for men and 58 for women and children in the general ward. Five

hundred and forty (496) in-patients were treated at the Sanatorium.

523. The number of in-patients treated in the Mental Hospital, Bangalore, was 790. Three thousand eight hundred and forty out-patients were also treated. Mental Hospital.

524. The total expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries in the State was Rs. 28,09,637 (Rs. 23,26,445). Of this, a sum of Rs. 2,92,346 (Rs. 2,15,185) was spent on diet, Rs. 8,08,432 (5,43,907) on the purchase of medicines and Rs. 27,521 on bedding and clothing. Expenditure.

525. The Department thankfully accepted donations amounting to Rs. 1,88,646 generously offered by philanthropic persons for purposes of medical relief in the State. General.

526. Proposals for the construction of a Central Leper Asylum at Bangalore and a new Epidemic Diseases Hospital at Mysore, are under active consideration. Sanction was accorded to the construction of rest-houses attached to the District Hospitals at Chikmagalur, Hassan, Mandya, Shimoga and Kolar.

527. Three posts of Medical Probationers and a separate staff of two III Class Assistant Surgeons for the medical inspection of University institutions were sanctioned during the year. Additional staff

528. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to lay the foundation-stone of the new District Hospital at Tumkur on the 8th July 1942.

529. The following important schemes were under consideration :—

(i) Establishment of a combined Ayurvedic and Unani Hospital in Bangalore City.

(ii) Starting of a Blood Bank in Bangalore to serve all the hospitals.

(viii) Census.

530. The Imperial and Taluk Tables volumes which constitute Parts II and IV of the Census report, were published in October and December 1942 respectively. The drafting of the report was completed and the popular edition issued at the end of December. Referring to these publications, the Census Commissioner for India has said that "the Mysore productions lead the list for quality, binding and general appearance".

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531. It was decided to publish a Kannada edition of the Census report, and accordingly, after obtaining orders of Government, the work of translation was entrusted to Mr. V. Seetharamiah, Assistant Professor of Kannada, Maharaja's College, Mysore, and was completed towards the close of June 1943.

532. By the end of the year under report, printing of the six appendices which go into the standard edition had been completed and the drafting of the Administrative Volume taken on hand.

Economic Survey.

533. Of the villages surveyed during the previous year, 258 were finally selected and by the end of December 1943, compilation of the " Basic Tables " had been completed for all the districts. At the close of the year under report, Subsidiary Tables were ready for 148 villages, and drafting of the Gazetteers had been completed in respect of 115 villages, of which 41 had also been printed.

534. The general census work and the economic survey together accounted for an expenditure of Rs. 32,564 during the year.

CHAPTER XI.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(i) Education.

535. The year under report marked a definite advance in educational development in the State. The number of public institutions increased from 7,452 to 7,986, and the total enrolment in them from 370,043 to 411,528, that is, by 534 and 41,485, respectively.

536. The following statement shows the different classes of recognised institutions, with their strength, as on the 1st March 1943. **Institutions.**

Kind of Institution.		*Number.*	*Strength.*
Government	...	6,092	337,979
Municipal	...	12	1,724
Aided	...	1,839	68,484
Unaided	...	43	3,341
Total	...	7,986	411,528

537. Besides these, there were 847 village indigenous schools, with a strength of 10,390.

538. The percentage of pupils under instruction to the total population of school-going age was 39·23 (35·59), the percentage for boys and girls being 56·30 (52·27) and 21·22 (18·00), respectively. On an average, there was one school for every 3·33 square miles and 812 persons.

539. The following statement shows the number and percentage of students in the different grades of public institutions:—

Grade of school	Number			Percentage		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1. University Colleges ...	4,004	482	4,486	1·33	0·44	1·09
2 Oriental do ...	546	4	550	0·18	...	0·13
3. High Schools ...	11,785	1,965	13,750	3·90	1·80	3·34
4. Middle do ...	51,288	11,868	63,156	16·97	10·86	15.35
5. Primary do ...	228,526	93,906	322,432	75·61	85·92	78·35
6. Special do ...	6,078	1,076	7,154	2·01	0·98	1·74
Total ...	302,227	109,301	411,528	100·0	100·0	100·0

540. The average monthly number of pupils on the rolls in all public institutions was 400,216 (377,949) and the average daily attendance was 316,678 (293,747) or 79·13 (77·72) per cent of the average monthly number on the rolls.

Primary Education.

541. There were 6,860 (6,394) primary schools for boys, with a strength of 284,746 (249,085).

Adult Education.

542. There were 82 (79) schools for the education of adults with 1,936 (1,869) pupils on the rolls. The State Literacy Council continued to do useful work in the promotion of adult literacy and a grant of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned by Government for the work.

Education of Depressed Classes.

543. There were 406 (415) schools for the education of Depressed class students, with a strength of 10,398 (9,678), of whom 6,972 (6,274) were pupils of the Depressed classes. In addition, there were 21,053 (15,057) Depressed class students in general schools, making a total of 28,025 (21,331) Depressed class students under instruction.

Muslim Education.

544. There were 1,033 (967) institutions for the education of Muslim students, with a strength of 44,593 (41,531), of whom 44,436 were Muslims. In addition, there were 8,114 (7,730) Muslim students studying in general schools, making a total of 52,550 (49,107) Muslim pupils in the schools.

Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

545. There were five institutions for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, with a total strength of 792 (474).

546. The following statement shows the number and strength of the several kinds of institutions.

Institutions.		*Number.*	*Strength.*
Primary Schools for boys	...	6,860	284,746
do for girls	...	466	37,686
Middle Schools for boys	...	361	54,831
do for girls	...	55	8,825
High Schools for boys	...	46	12,233
do for girls	...	14	1,517
Sanskrit Schools	...	89	2,142
Oriental Colleges	...	5	550
Commercial Schools	...	30	1,244
Industrial Schools	...	12	1,040
Agricultural Schools	...	4	121
Training Institutions	...	8	823
Special Schools	...	2	91

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

547. There were 543 (525) separate institutions for women, with a strength of 48,195 (44,503), including 2,409 boys. In addition, there were 63,515 girls in boys' schools, making a total of 109,301 (92,481) girls under instruction.

Education of Women.

548. The results at the S.S.L.C. Middle School and Upper Primary examinations in respect of women candidates were as follows.

Examination	Girls		
	Examined	Passed	Percentage
S. S. L. C.	493	296	60·0
Middle Schools ...	1,452	902	62·1
Upper Primary Schools ...	679	328	48·3

Scholarships.

549. The total amount provided for scholarships and stipends, excluding those in the University, Technical and other institutions under other Departments, was Rs. 1,82,816 (Rs. 1,63,247) and was distributed as shown below.

	Rs.
Backward classes and minor communities students.	68,930
Depressed Class students	34,630
Women students	11,490
Muslim students	6,600
General Scholarships	5,000
Special Scholarships	3,490
Scholarships to children of Military classes, Khadayata community, Pallegar pensioners and students in Agricultural Schools and Sanskrit College, etc.	28,366
Stipends to private candidates in Training Institutions.	24,310
Total ...	1,82,816

Free Studentships.

550. Out of 11,201 (12,461) students in High School classes on the 1st January 1943, 1,517 (1,500) were awarded full-fee concessions, being either recipients of scholarships or exempted from payment of fees, and 1,043 (941) students

were exempted from payment of half the fees. In addition 161 (440) free-studentships and 3,135 (3,453) half-freeships were granted to pupils other than scholarship-holders, in High schools. The rate of fees for girls in High schools was half of that charged for boys in High schools.

Results of Public Examinations.

551. The following statement shows the results at the several public examinations.

Examinations	Registered	Number of Students Examined	Passed	Eligible for College courses
S. S. L. C,	4,779	4,717	2,639	1926
Middle School	13,531	13,332	7,628	...
Upper Primary	3,129	3,049	1,513	...

Boy Scouts.

552. The total membership of all ranks of the Scout Movement on the 15th January 1943 was 24,298 (21,554). The Government grant to the Scout Movement was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 40,960.

Girl Guide movement.

553. The Girl Guide Movement was well established in the districts. The total strength of all ranks, including Bluebirds, Guides, Rangers, Guiders, Commissioners, etc., was 1,122. A grant of Rs. 4,200 was made by Government to the Girl Guide Movement.

Medical Inspection.

554. Medical inspection of school children was conducted in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, and in 73 (102) other Municipal areas. The medical inspection of girls was limited to 6 Girls' High Schools only.

Finance.

555. The total expenditure on public instruction, including that on University education, amounted to Rs. 80,79,259 (Rs. 76,37,985). Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 54,72,934 (Rs. 50,82,632) was spent on institutions managed by Government, Rs. 85,270 (Rs. 81,993) on institutions managed by local bodies, Rs. 4,93,182 (Rs. 5,11,145) on aided institutions, Rs. 3,86,729 (Rs. 4,67,373) on buildings, Rs. 1,91,493 (Rs. 1,70,569) on furniture and equipment and Rs. 14,49,651 (Rs. 13,24,273) on miscellaneous items. The total direct expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 60,51,386 (Rs. 56,75,770), or 74·90 (74·06) per cent of the total expenditure.

556. The amounts spent on education in different grades were as follows.

Grade of education		Direct expenditure	Percentage of direct expenditure to the total expenditure on education
		Rs.	Rs.
University Colleges	...	9,35,323	11·58
Oriental Colleges	...	66,312	0·82
High Schools	...	7,86,822	9·74
Middle Schools	...	10,40,669	12·88
Primary Schools	...	28,10,099	34·78
Training Institutions	...	1,81,682	2·25
Technical Schools	...	2,30,479	2·85
Total	...	60,51,386	74·90

557. The average cost of education per head of the population was Rs. 1-2-0 (Rs. 1-1-0). Of this, a sum of Rs. 0-13-9 (Rs. 0-13-2) was met from State Funds.

(ii) University of Mysore.

558. Mr. E. G. McAlpine continued to be the Vice-Chancellor during the year. The University Council and other bodies of the University were reconstituted. The control of the School of Engineering, Bangalore, was transferred from the University to the direct charge of the Vice-Chancellor. The Inter-University Board held its annual meeting in Mysore in January 1943. There were 721 registered graduates for the year. As a war time measure, the M.B.B.S. degree has been temporarily recognised for recruitment to the emergency cadre of the I.M.S. and so far as is known, 64 persons, including several officers of the State Medical Department, have taken up Emergency Commissions. General

559. The University recorded with deep regret the death of *Rajakaryapravina* Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, retired Vice-Chancellor and of *Rajasevasakta* Mr. B. Venkatanaranappa, Chief Editor of the English-Kannada Dictionary and Chairman of the Editorial Committee. Losses by death.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Strength, constitution and results of examinations.

560. The number of students studying in the University Colleges and Schools was 5,500 (5,293). There were 554 (479) women students in the University, and of these, 171 (172) were successful in the several examinations. Of the latter, 45 (46) qualified for degrees. The number of Muslim and Depressed class students was 284 (285) and 108 (133), respectively. There were 1,820 students belonging to the backward communities. Five hundred and forty (531) students passed the final Degree examination and 994 (788) the Intermediate examination. Twenty-two (34) students obtained the L.M.P. Diploma.

Courses of study and scheme of examinations.

561. S.S.L.C. passed candidates with optional subjects belonging to the C. & D. groups of the syllabus were permitted to join the Intermediate Arts as a transitory measure which will be in force up to 1947. Students successful in the B.Sc. examination with Physics, Chemistry, and Mathematics as optional subjects or in the B.Sc. (HONS.), with Physics or Chemistry or Mathematics as major subjects were declared eligible for admission to the II year B.E. Class. The B.A. (HONS.) course in Mathematics was re-organized by the substitution of the B.Sc. (Hons.) in Statistics. The course of study and the scheme of examination in Mathematics for the M.Sc. and B.Sc. (HONS.) degrees were revised. The course of study and the scheme of examination in Urdu for the Master's Degree were prescribed. The course of study and the scheme of examination in History for the Intermediate, B.A., B.A. (HONS.), and M.A. were also revised. The course of study and methods and the scheme of examination for the B.T. degree were modified. The scheme of examination in Chemistry for the B.Sc. (Hons.) degree was revised. The addition of Islamic History and Culture to the course of study in History for the B.A. Pass degree was sanctioned.

Laws of the University.

562. Statute 78 was amended permitting degrees to be conferred *in absentia*, without holding a Convocation. Statute 23 (i) was also amended so as to permit the meeting of the Academic Council being held in July or August and again in December or January.

Publications

563. The total number of books published under the auspices of the Kannada Publication Committee was 19. Four numbers of the journal, *Prabudhakarnataka* were issued. The University Journal was published in two

parts—one devoted to Arts and the other to Science, including Medicine and Engineering. Under the University Extension Lecture series, eight books were published, five were reprinted and two new books were ready for printing. The Oriental Library published Vol. IV of Tarka Tandava and Salya and Gada Parvas of the Kannada Mahabharata by Kumaravyasa and also the text of Vakyartharatna with Suvarna Mudrika. Three Sanskrit and two Kannada works were in print. The total number of visitors to the Library was 10,837 (10,810). Seventy three thousand and five hundred vocables in the English Dictionary were translated into Kannada by the Editorial Committee of the English-Kannada Dictionary.

Endowments.

564. The University thankfully accepted the endowment offered by Mr. K. Srinarasimhaiya for the award of a prize at the Convocation to encourage the study of History in the B. A. Pass course.

Hostels and Canteens.

565. The number of students in the University Hostel was 344 (366), of whom 90 (57) were women. The several canteens worked satisfactorily during the year.

University Settlement.

566. In connection with the scheme of University Settlement, there were two centres of work at Mysore—one in the Adikarnatakapura and the other in the Scavengers' Colony.

(iii) Encouragement to Authors.

Archaeology and Educational Work.

567. The authors of 24 books and the editor of a journal received encouragement in the shape of grants from the Department. In the competition for the Devaraj Bahadur Literary Prizes, eighteen books and six manuscripts were received for consideration. Three prizes of Rs. 400, Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 were awarded.

(iv) Literature.

568. The number of books and periodicals registered during the year was 269 (320).

(v) The Mysore Government Museum.

569. The number of persons who visited the Museum was 288,112 (277,475). The average per day was 970. Sixty new specimens were acquired.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

570. The models of Tank, Anti-Aircraft Gun, Bomber and Fighter planes, indented for last year, have been supplied by the Government of India and displayed in a separate show case.

571. Most of the specimens of mineral, rocks and Geology fossils have been provided with wooden stands and the exhibits now present a better appearance.

572. A re-arrangement of show cases, including all the sections represented in the Museum, has been made and has resulted in a clearer demarcation of the different sections than before. The overhauling of the Armoury section has been completed.

573. The improvement of the Mammal gallery has been taken on hand. It has been decided to eliminate gradually all the deteriorated specimens.

574. Action is being taken for the acquisition of the various economic products available in the State forests for being displayed in the Museum. A fresh collection of specimens of indigenous medical drugs is being made.

575. The Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay, presented four silver coins, being the issues of the Mughal Emperors, Shahajahan, Aurangazeb, Mohamad Shah and Alamgir II, and a gold Padmatanka of the Yadavas of Devagiri (Daulatabad). The Director-General of Archæology in India has also kindly presented to the Museum half a dozen photographs of the principal views of the excavated area at Mohenjadaro. The guide lectures organised for the benefit of primary school boys in Bangalore City were arranged from January 1943.

576. *Rao Bahadur* K. N. Dikshit, Director-General of Archæology in India, Dr. James H. Cousins, Art Adviser to the Government of Travancore and Bro Faucheux, Professor of Science, Pondicherry, were among the notable visitors to the Museum during the year.

CHAPTER XII—MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) Muzrai.

Muzrai Institutions

577. The number of Muzrai institutions in the State at the end of the year was 15,661 (15,624). Of these, 14,724 (14,718) were temples, 71 (57) Jain basthis, 390 (372) Muslim institutions, 393 (395) Mutts and 83 (82) other institutions. Twenty three (19) Mutts were under Government management. The financial condition of the major institutions was satisfactory.

578. The opening balance at the credit of the institutions was Rs. 15,58,790 (Rs. 14,94,234) and the income was Rs. 10,84,454 (Rs. 10,24,396). Receipts from Jatras and Cattle Shows amounted to Rs. 36,450 (Rs. 99,450). The cattle shows and jatras connected with the several important institutions in the State were not held on account of the prevalence of cholera, plague and cattle diseases and consequently the income of these institutions decreased during the year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,47,513 (Rs. 9,60,818). A sum of Rs. 98,600 (Rs. 1,28,148) was spent on the construction and repair of buildings and on works of public utility, such as, water supply, drainage, roads and causeways. The renovation of the temples at Belur and Halebid was making progress. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned from the State Budget under "24. Civil Works" for further renovation works during the year.

Chattram Savings Fund

579. The Chattram Savings Fund started with an opening balance of Rs. 38,111 (Rs 15,576). The income and expenditure were Rs. 78,734 (Rs. 69,234) and Rs.51,568 (Rs. 46,698) respectively, leaving a balance of Rs 65,277 (Rs. 38,111).

Prince Gulam Muhamed Charity Fund

580. Stipends were distributed to 172 (173) persons during the year. Out of eleven vacancies that occurred, all except two among Christians were filled up.

Grants-in-aid and endowments

581. An aggregate sum of Rs. 1,12,900 (Rs. 95,463) (including the endowments amounting to Rs. 2,500 (Rs. 1,200) in respect of the Tirupathi Hill Temple) was received by way of endowments. The grants-in-aid to the various institutions in the State were continued.

582. The total strength of the Ayurvedic and Unani College, Mysore, was 59 (55). Sixteen candidates from the

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Ayurvedic Section and eight from the Unani Section of the College appeared for the Final IV year examination, of whom the number of candidates declared successful was 13 and 5, respectively. The Ayurvedic and Unani pharmacies in the State continued to be popular. A sum of Rs. 501 in the shape of interest on endowments and other contributions was added to the annual grant from Government for scholarships and prizes in the Sri Chamarajendra Veda Mahapatasala. The total amount granted to the Institution was Rs. 1,501 (Rs. 1,000).

Sanskrit College and Schools.

583. The Sanskrit College, Melkote, the Sri Chamarajendra Veda Mahapatasala and the other Veda Patasalas in the State showed progress.

Important Works outside the State.

584. The construction of a *pucca* ghat to the Mysore Chattram at Benares, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,10,000, was ordered to be deferred until after the war, and protective works at a cost of Rs. 5,000, were taken up to prevent damage to the Ghat. The works are reported to be nearing completion. Grants for the conduct of *Akhanda* and other *Nityakatle* and *Hetchukatle sevas* in the temples at Tirupathi, Tiruchanur and other places were enhanced. An additional grant was made by Government on account of the increased cost of daily feeding on the Tirupathi Hills. The construction of a hall linking the main building and kitchen block of the Sri Krishnarajendra Choultry at Tirupathi was completed at a total cost of Rs. 5,800. His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to approve of the installation of the statue (Bhakta Vigraha) of His late Highness Sri Krishnarajendra Wadeyar Bahadur, prepared at the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, in the commemoration hall of the Belur temple. With a view to relieving the burden on the General Muzrai Fund, Government have directed the framing of the Muzrai budget for 1943-44 and onwards in three parts so as to enable them to ascertain the actual position of the Fund and take necessary steps to relieve the burden thereon.

(ii) Archæology.

Exploration.

585. The monuments inside the area of the old Ratnapuri fort and at Dharmapura (both in the Hunsur taluk) were studied. In the *navaranga* of the Mallikarjuna temple on the hill near Bettadapur in the

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Periyapatna taluk, there is a beautiful portrait statue of a ruler whose identity is being studied. An extensive field of pre historic Iron Age cromlechs was discovered to the west of Bettadapur.

586. Progress was recorded in the work of preparing the monograph on the Chandravalli excavations. About 3,000 typical antiquities have been selected for illustration in the monograph and are being cleaned scientifically. Pen drawings of select pottery specimens are also being made. The catalogue of antiquities has been revised and prepared for publication. Excavation.

587. Sanction of Government was accorded to the deputation of the Assistant Director of Archæological Researches and a surveyor for studying the improved methods of conservation practised in the Archæological Survey of India, Western Circle, with a view to devising suitable measures for the preservation of the Gomata colossus at Sravanabelagola. A statue of His late Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV of revered memory was prepared at the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore and sent to Belur. A suitable Kannada inscription commemorating the work of conservation of the temple at Belur, which was carried out during the reign of His late Highness, is being inscribed on stone and both the statue and the inscription will be installed at the temple. Conservation.

588. About 87 inscriptions were collected during the year. Of these, there is an unusually large number of copper plates. The earliest among them is from Kasipura and belongs to the time of the Kadamba King Ravi Varma (C. 500 A. D.). The number of lithic records in the year's collection is over fifty, including the following three important records:— Epigraphy.

(1) A Gangaviragal of the time of Sripurusha at Yellambalasi, Kadur taluk (2) An inscription of Vinayaditya Hoysala at Panditarahally which throws light on the study of early Hoysala history and (3) the Janmejaya pillar at Hiremagalur, Chikmagalur taluk, containing Brhami and Kannada inscriptions which had not been noticed up to now.

589. Thirty-nine gold coins were received from a treasure trove in Kolar district and, on examination, were found to be of value. A set of eight coins was Numismatics.

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purchased from the Curator, Provincial Museum, Lucknow, and another set of eight billon and one silver coin was presented by the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Manuscripts. 590. A review of the manuscript pertaining to the history of Coorg, which was obtained on loan during 1941-42, has been prepared for publication.

Museum. 591. Three interesting metallic images of iconographic value were purchased for display in the Museum Some typical antiquities from among those discovered at Brahmagiri were selected for exhibition in the Museum. *Rao Bahadur* K. N. Dikshit, M.A., F.R.A.S., Director-General of Archæology in India, who visited the Museum in April 1943, evinced great interest in these antiquities and expressed the view that they were of great importance for the reconstruction of Indian History prior to the period of the Mauryas.

Library. 592. Forty-five (36) new books were added to the office library.

Publications 593. The work of preparing a monograph on the excavations at Chandravalli and also a catalogue of Chandravalli antiquities and coins is in progress. The printing of the supplementary volumes to the Epigraphia Carnatica is nearing completion and the volumes will be published shortly.

(iii) Government Press.

Finance. 594. The expenditure on the Government Central Press at Bangalore and the Branch Press at Mysore was Rs. 1,96,584 (Rs. 1,85,975) and Rs. 36,376 (Rs. 34,577) respectively.

Mysore Gazette. 595. The receipts realised on account of subscriptions to the *Mysore Gazette*, and advertisement and publication charges amounted to Rs. 17,529 (Rs. 12,442).

Government Central Book Depot. 596. The Government Central Book Depot stocked for sale official, educational and university publications and books published by the Palace, the High Court and the Red Cross Society. Retail sales of official publications were made through the Depot and also through agencies and the Branch Depots. The amount realised by the sale of books was Rs. 99,869 (Rs. 62,317).

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General.

597. The Vocational classes in printing and book-binding at the Government Central Press were continued. The printing industry, which was introduced in the Central Jail as a tentative measure, has been continued for a further period of two years. The Jail press continued to do useful work in training convicts in the printing and binding trades and also executed certain Government works by free convict labour, thereby relieving to some extent the congestion of work at the Government Press. Printing has been selected as one of the subjects for imparting instruction at the newly opened Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore

598. A scheme for the manufacture of rubber stamps at the Government Press and their supply on indents to the Heads of Departments was sanctioned during the year.

Stationery.

599. The value of the stock in the Stationery Dépot at the beginning of the year was Rs. 3,03,277 (Rs. 1,82,624) and the value of the additions made during the year amounted to Rs. 4,10,676, bringing the total value of stock at the end of the year to Rs. 7,13,903 (Rs. 5,93,444). The value of issues to the several offices amounted to Rs. 4,49,735 (Rs 4,11,099). The total cost of paper and stationery articles purchased was Rs 3,97,561. Of this, the value of articles of Mysore manufacture purchased was Rs. 3,59,912 (Rs. 3,40,454).

600. The procedure of making supplies of stationery annually on the basis of fixed lists maintained in the Depot has been changed from the 1st January 1943, and stationery is now being supplied on annual indents containing particulars of the average consumption during the preceding three years, the stock on hand, etc. This arrangement has been found to result in considerable saving in the use of stationery articles in Government offices.

(iv) Printing Presses and Periodicals.

601. There were 164 printing presses, including the two Government Presses at Bangalore and Mysore, of which 125 took up only job works. Eighteen newspapers and 97 periodicals were current. Of the newspapers, thirteen were in Kannada, three in English and two in Urdu. Most of the periodicals were monthlies and dealt with subjects of general and public interest.

(v) Libraries.

602. The total number of volumes at the close of the year in the libraries attached to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction was 6,262 (5,464). The number of books lent out was 576 (638).

603. The Public Library at Bangalore had 1,068 (725) members on its rolls at the end of the year. It realised a gross income of Rs. 16,838 (Rs. 15,959). It had 23,062 (23,113) books and issued 36,506 (25,646) books.

604. The Public Library at Mysore had 174 (124) members on its rolls and realised an income of Rs. 8,380 (Rs. 7,341). It had 11,207 (10,967) books and issued 33,248 (26,347) books.

(vi) Meteorology.

605. There were six observatories, including one of the first class located at Bangalore. There were, in addition, nine meterological stations located in other parts of the State for collecting data of temperature and humidity. Reports were sent, as usual, daily to Poona, Calcutta, Avadi and Trichinopoly for use in the publication of daily weather forecasts and weather reports. The results of special observations with pilot balloons for International Upper Air Researches were also taken and despatched to New Delhi.

Raingauge Stations.

606. The number of raingauge stations was 258, same as in the previous year.

Expenditure.

607. The expenditure on the Department was Rs. 19,500 (Rs. 17,965).

(vii) Horticulture and Public Gardens.

608. The Department of Horticulture continued its normal activities connected with the introduction, acclimatisation and propagation of plants of economic and ornamental value. Intensive propaganda was undertaken by the Department for stimulating the cultivation of fruits and vegetables in different parts of the State.

Fruit cultivation.

609. The work relating to fruit culture was carried on at the Fruit Research Station, Hessarghatta, the Central Fruit Nursery at the Lalbagh, and the Government Orchard, Krishnarajsagar.

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610. Different varieties of fruit plants obtained from various parts of India were introduced.

Central Fruit Nursery, Bangalore.

611. A large number of seedlings of guava, pomegranate, and roseapple were raised for distribution, and a number of plants of mango and jumborf were raised for stock.

Krishnarajsagar Orchard.

612. Of the different kinds of exotic fruits that were under trial in the orchard, the Australian varieties of banana, *viz.*, Cavendish, Gros Michael and Mons Marie, have borne bunches of fruits of great size and quality and are worthy of development. Three thousand fruit plants of different varieties were planted during the year.

Fruit Research Station, Hessarghatta.

613. This Fruit Research Station, which is partly financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, completed five years of its working in June 1943. It was established at a cost of nearly Rs. 2 lakhs.

Ganjam Fig Scheme.

614. Technical advice on the methods of cultivation and plant pest control continued to be given to the fig growers by the Department. The number of fig gardens, which was 106 in 1939, nearly doubled itself in 1943. The total number of figs harvested during 1942 was 72,000 valued at Rs. 3,300.

District Work.

615. The services of District Horticultural Inspectors were availed of by the several district boards, village panchayets, municipalities and private growers in the State for laying out gardens, for advice on methods of cultivation, management of orchards and treatment of plant pests and diseases.

616. The Government Horticultural Farm, Bangalore, continued to be the centre of experimental cultivation and demonstration of several kinds of English and Indian vegetables and fodder crops and for distribution of seed collected on the farm among growers. Two Government horticultural farms were established during the year, one at Maddur and the other at Mandya. As a further means of popularising the cultivation of vegetables among the rural population, 30 subvention farms were established in suitable parts of the Mandya district.

Vegetable and Fodder cultivation.

617. Work on vegetable culture was carried on at the Government Horticultural Farm, Bangalore, the Government Orchard, Krishnarajsagar and the Dari-a-Dowlat Bagh, Seringapatam.

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618. The cultivation of Rhodes grass was continued on an area of 22 acres. Private dairies are also becoming interested in the cultivation of this important grass which is relished by all kinds of stock. Napier grass, Guinea grass, Elephant grass, Woolly finger grass, African Star grass and Golden Crown grass, and Paspalum notatum were grown on small plots for demonstration and seed purposes.

619. The income of the Horticultural Farm was Rs. 15,849 (13,079) and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,102 (8,236).

Horticultural Society.

620. The work of the Mysore Horticultural Society continued to be useful to the public. The membership of the Society rose from 174 to 236. The Department took active part in the National War Front Exhibition and the Bangalore District Conference held at the Sir Puttannachetty Town Hall, Bangalore, in June and December 1942 respectively and the half-yearly horticultural shows held at the Lalbagh. Practical demonstrations and talks on fruit and vegetable culture were arranged for a batch of 135 hobli workers in April 1943.

Parks and Gardens

621. The Cubbon Park in Bangalore, and the Gordon Park and Curzon Park in Mysore maintained their popularity as places of public resort and attracted large numbers of people.

Nandi Hill Station.

622. The Nandi Hill Station remained closed to the public for nearly 3 months from the 7th January to the 20th May 1943 on account of plague and small-pox infection and scarcity of drinking water on the hill. It was re-opened in May but the number of visitors was small owing to petrol rationing and the emergency rule restricting the stay of visitors to 3 days at a time.

Sri Krishnarajendra Hill Station.

623. The Palace buildings and grounds at Kemmangandi were transferred from the control of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works to that of the Department in October 1942 with the object of converting it into a Hill Station for the use of the public. The Station has been named Sri Krishnarajendra Hill Station, after the late illustrious Ruler, His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, Maharaja of Mysore.

General.

624. His Highness the Maharaja visited the Lal-Bagh on the 9th December 1942 and in commemoration of his visit, was graciously pleased to present in January 1943 a pair

of magnificent swans for the lotus pond at the Lal-Bagh. His Highness also paid a visit to the Fruit Research Station, Hessarghatta, on the 12th December and was interested in the work being done there to develop fruit culture.

625. Among the important schemes worked out by the Department, are a scheme for the production of 3,300 tons of potato and 7,500 tons of fresh vegetable for meeting Military requirements and a scheme for a vegetable production drive in the State at a cost of Rs. 43,000 in accordance with the recommendations of the Central Food Advisory Council.

626. The scheme of dehydration of potatoes, which has been entrusted to a firm in Bangalore, is making progress. The firm has supplied so far 80 tons of dehydrated potatoes to the Defence Services and another order for 40 tons is under execution.

627. The income of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 31,429 (27,778) and the expenditure to Rs. 2,22,601 (1,97,321).

(viii) Stores Purchase Committee.

628. The total value of stores, whose purchase was arranged for by the Stores Purchase Committee on behalf of the several Departments of Government, both from firms in India and abroad, amounted to Rs. 1,69,03,949 (Rs. 1,51,46,325). The value of orders placed with firms in India was Rs. 59,56,844 (Rs. 48,10,160); that of orders placed with firms in foreign countries was Rs. 1,09,47,105 (Rs. 1,02,77,775). Of this, the value of stores obtained through the Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London was Rs. 10,82,059 (Rs. 7,00,076). Purchases of magnitude related mainly to the Railway Department, the Jog Power Scheme and the equipment required for the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore. The prices of all commodities continued to be high and, in some cases, acceptance of increased prices became inevitable. The services of the various branches of the Department of Supply of the Government of India were availed of in obtaining priorities and licenses for the manufacture and supply of the materials required by the Government Departments, and some of the heavy articles required were obtained by securing their Purchase.

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inclusion in the blanket indents arranged for by the Government of India.

Expenditure

629. The total expenditure on the Stores Purchase Organisation, including the contribution of Rs. 4,000 paid towards the Trade Commissioner's Office, London, the expenditure on Messrs. Rendel Palmer and Tritton, and the establishment and other charges of the Stores Purchase Committee amounted to Rs. 35,923 (Rs, 38,707), which represented 0·21 (0·26) per cent of the amount of purchases made. Taking the expenditure on account of the Stores Purchase Committee alone, the incidence of cost was 0·15 (0·16) per cent.

(ix) Recruitment to Public Service.

Recruitment.

630. Out of 28,014 appointments in the subordinate superior services of the State, 11,884 were held by Brahmins and 16,130 by members of Backward communities, giving a percentage of 42·42 and 57·58, respectively.

631. Approved lists of candidates selected for recruitment to the non-technical ministerial and executive subordinate services on the basis of the results of the first Public Service Competitive Examination held in January 1943 were issued.

BANGALORE,
31st March 1944.

V. VEDAVYASACHARYA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I.

A—Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1942-43.

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates 1941-42	Budget Estimates 1942-43	Actual Receipts 1941-42	Actual Receipts 1942-43
RECEIPTS.				
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.	99,50	1,01,52	2,52,96	1,99,82
A. Land Revenue—				
1. Assessment on lands	1,09,06	1,07,50	1,10,38	1,10,45
2. Quit-rent of Minor Inam villages including Khayamgutta	5,43	5,34	5,54	5,49
3. Miscellaneous	14,76	14,52	15,88	16,91
4. Deduct—Refunds, etc. ...	*3,96*	*4,35*	*4,11*	*4,39*
Total .	1,25,29	1,23,01	1,27,69	1,28,46
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—				
1. Royalty on Gold	20,81	19,00	20,98	15,11
2. Other Leases	33	46	87	70
3. Profits on working Chrome Mines ...	.	3	...	...
4. Deduct—Refunds ...	*1*	*1*	...	...
Total ...	21,13	19,48	21,85	15,81
A 2. Duty on Gold ...	23,76	24,00	50,99	1,28,11
B. Forest Revenue—				
1. Sandal Oil (Net Receipts) ...	8,33	5,64	12,71	11,04
2. Timber and other produce removed by Government and Private Agencies.	16,68	16,71	22,73	26,93
3. The Wood Preservation Plant ...	50	25	21	55
4. Miscellaneous . ..	43	47	69	95
5. Deduct—Refunds ..	*1*	*1*	*6*	...
Total ..	25,93	23,06	36,28	39,47
C. Excise Revenue—				
1. Arrack . ..	13,90	16,20	17,42	27,39
2. Toddy	32.45	35,02	36,61	37,66
3. Ganja and Majum . ..	3,82	4,24	4,41	4,80
4. Opium	62	66	73	77
5. Other Receipts	1,31	1,65	2,11	2,87
6. Deduct—Refunds	*55*	*75*	*69*	*66*
Total ...	51,55	57,02	60,59	72,83
D. Stamp Revenue—				
1. General Stamps . ..	7,84	7,89	8,76	12,01
2. Court Fee Stamps	10,20	10,61	10,63	9,92
3. Stamped Papers for Copies... ...	78	81	84	90
4. Entertainment-Tax Stamps ...	17	20	26	48
5. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents.	42	37	31	55

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates 1941-42	Budget Estimates 1942-43	Actual Receipts 1941-42	Actual Receipts 1942-43
6. Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous ...	10	11	12	13
7. *Deduct*—Refunds	*1,24*	*1,23*	*1,06*	*1,19*
8. Do Refunds of Entertainment -Tax Stamps.	*15*	*18*	*23*	*42*
Total ...	17,62	18,58	19,63	22,38
D 1. Income-Tax--				
1. Income-Tax	30,01	36,44	31,46	44,37
2. Super-Tax	10,79	10,53	11,12	11,56
3 *Deduct*—Refunds	*50*	*50*	*52*	*1,88*
Total ...	40,30	46,47	42,06	54,05
E. Law and Justice—				
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	2	8	4	5
2. Recoveries on account of pauper suits...	9	9	16	14
3. Fees, fines and forfeitures ...	66	70	68	1,10
4. Miscellaneous	3	8	8	5
5. *Deduct*—Refunds	*10*	*10*	*25*	*12*
Total ...	70	75	71	1,22
F Miscellaneous Taxes and other Receipts –				
1. Miscellaneous Taxes	23,05	20,50	21,99	17,73
2. Registration	3,00	3,09	3,54	4,68
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	27	29	38	43
4. Pensions and Allowances	92	89	1,07	1,01
5. Stationery and Printing	26	25	29	36
6. Miscellaneous	1,14	96	3,26	94
7. Jails	1	1	1	1
8. Police	7	7	8	19
9. Medical	1,31	1,51	1,54	1,82
10. Public Health	18	18	40	46
11. Education	2,93	3,22	3,25	3,61
12. Army	21	23	25	60
Total .	3?,85	31,20	36,01	31,84
G. Miscellaneous—				
1. Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tract ..	3,07	7,97	4,14	9,38
2. Interest—				
(i) Interest on Loans and Advances...	1,79	1,76	2,36	1,63
(ii) Interest on Arrears of Revenue ...	56	71	75	66
(iii) Interest on Investments ...	14,78	18,06	16,68	20,30
(iv) Interest on S. A. Railway Capital...	27	27	38	34
(v) *Deduct*—Refunds	*3*	*2*	*5*	*2*
Total (2) ...	17,37	20,78	20,12	22,91

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1941-42	1942-43	1941-42	1942-43
3. Civil Works	1,24	1,27	1,72	1,53
4. Agriculture, Horticulture & Veterinary	39	32	47	87
5. Industries and Commerce	56	68	86	96
Total (G) ...	22,63	31,02	27,31	35,65
General Commercial Services—				
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	26,37	24,35	21,88	38,11
2. Krishnarajsagar Irrigation Works ...	5,35	5,47	2,38	88
3. Hydro-Electric Works ...	58,29	62,95	60,72	59,34
4. Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant—Profits ...	..	...	...	...
5. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works ...	1,51	1,51	76	1,35
6. Industrial Works (Net Profits) ...	1,61	2,80	4,33	3,92
7. Chamarajsagar and Water Works (Net Receipts).	2,35	2,88	3,60	2,58
Total ...	95,98	99,96	93,67	1,09,18
Total Service Head Receipts ...	4,58,24	4,74,55	5,16,79	6,38,95
Acreage contribution from Irwin Canal Area...	7,52	8,07	5,35	3,80
Contribution by District Boards or Railway Companies for construction of Railways.	8	12	1	...
Contribution from the Electrical Department for construction of Sagar-Talaguppe Railway.	...	3	..	1
Commutation of Pensions	1,43	1,49	1,38	1,32
Extraordinary Revenue	...	...	...	12,50
H. Debt Heads (Net)—				
1. Investment Account ...	11,64	14,67	...	...
2. Debt	...	.	..	...
3. Unfunded Debt—				
(a) Insurance and Provident Funds ...	21,59	23,14	31,46	28,37
(b) Savings Bank Deposits ...	26,90	2,90	...	85,73
(c) Endowments and Other Accounts	3,17	2,50	2,39	7,69
4. Reserve and Depreciation Funds ...	45,74	70,24	73,18	1,73,87
5. Local and Other Funds	8,06	16,99	35,62	31,77
6. Deposits	9,50	17,39	11,28	81,95
7. Advances	87	8,28	...	...
8. Suspense Accounts	...	74	...	28,50
9. Departmental Balances	...	...	...	2,84
10. Loans	..	.	22,95	3,08
11. Remittances	2,25	...	4,72	11,71
12. Miscellaneous	25,39	...	25,79	...
Total Debt Heads ...	1,55,11	1,56,80	2,07,34	4,44,96
Total Receipts of Service and Debt Heads ...	6,22,83	6,41,06	7,30,87	11,01,54
Grand Total including Opening Balance ...	7,21,88	7,42,58	9,83,86	13,01,36

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates 1941-42	Budget Estimates 1942-43	Actual Expenditure 1941-42	Actual Expenditure 1942-43
EXPENDITURE				
A. Tribute.—				
Subsidy to British Government	19,37	19,37	19,37	19,37
Total	19,37	19,37	19,37	19,37
B. Revenue collection charges —				
1. Land Revenue	29,28	30,06	29,68	31,60
2. Forest	13,47	13,82	14,47	15,37
3. Excise	3,91	3,97	3,98	4 26
4. Income-Tax	66	65	63	64
5. Stamps	73	1,13	75	83
6. Registration	1,82	1,79	1,77	1,79
Total	49,87	51,42	51,28	54,55
C. Administration —				
1. Civil List	23,00	23,00	23,00	23,00
2. General Administration	17,38	17,92	17,35	17,06
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	1,07	1,82	2,08	1,49
4. Stationery and Printing Departments	3,89	5 09	4,71	4,17
5. Miscellaneous	92	4,56	3,18	2,35
6. Courts of Law	12,11	12 02	12,64	12,23
7. Jails	1,43	1,69	1,89	3,14
8. Police	21,82	23,40	23,97	24,76
9. Army	18,44	27,19	22,05	28,16
Total	1,01,06	1,16,19	1,11,17	1,16,86
D. Public Instruction	64,81	64,25	59,97	64,83
E. Medical charges	16,36	20,81	20,65	20,77
F. Religious charges	3,53	3,54	3,53	3,55
G. Public Works —				
1. Irrigation Works	28,88	28,16	27,80	25,54
2. Civil Works	12,98	10,80	12,25	10,23
3. Communications	17,71	19,44	15,98	14,04
Total G	59,57	58,40	56,03	49,81
H. Pensions	30,34	30,77	30,61	31,86
Miscellaneous —				
1. Supervision of Mines	2,25	2,29	2,27	2,39
2. Sinking Fund	18,78	18,78	24,78	23,78
3. Interest on Debt and other Obligations	49,89	50,02	49,58	50,06
4. Public Health	2,68	3,50	3,31	3,82
5. Agriculture	5,78	6,19	6,07	5,73
6. Horticulture	1,86	1,85	1,72	2,02
7. Veterinary	4,29	4,43	3,96	3,57
8. Sericulture	1,79	2,71	2,01	1,94
9. Industries and Commerce	2,75	3,58	2,97	3,10
10. Co-operative Societies	1,69	1,67	1,65	1,56
11. Famine Relief	..	..		..
12. Grants for Public Improvements	14,36	15,89	14,12	13,72
13. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	3	6	14	−23

APPENDIX* I—*contd.*

B—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance under principal heads of Revenue for 1942-43.

Heads	Demand			Collections *	Remissions	Closing balance
	Arrears	Current	Total			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue—						
1. Assessment on lands	10,13,738	1,09,55,527	1,19,69,265	1,08,49,028	4,28,526	6,91,711
2. Quit Rent	1,41,328	5,50,934	6,92,262	5,64,498	18,625	1,09,139
3. Miscellaneous	6,52,116	17,54,303	24,06,419	16,80,969	1,89,491	5,35,959
Total ...	**18,07,182**	**1,32,60,764**	**1,50,67,946**	**1,30,94,495**	**6,36,642**	**13,36,809**
2. Forest—						
1. Sandal Oil	...	12,34,827	12,34,827	12,34,827	...	...
2. Timber, etc., removed by Government and Private Agency.	2,03,934	28,94,431	1,03,365	26,93,601	9,762	4,00,002
3. The Wood Preservation Plant	32,602	,36,771	2,69,373	2,47,602	7	21,764
4. Miscellaneous	5,371	1,42,422	1,47,793	99,844	1,152	46,797
Total ...	**2,46,907**	**45,08,451**	**47,55,358**	**42,75,874**	**10,921**	**4,68,563**
3. Excise Revenue—						
1. Arrack	10,156	26,85,595	26,95,751	26,92,282	921	2,548
2. Toddy	49,890	41,54,651	42,04,541	41,71,489	19,726	13,326
3. Ganja and Majum	3,267	5,09,034	5,12,301	5,09,121	1,015	2,165
. Opium	142	77,676	77,818	77,818	...	...
5. Other Receipts	2,735	4,25,068	4,27,803	4,25,672	121	2,010
6. Deduct—Refunds, etc.,...	...	*64,551*	*64,551*	*64,551*	...	...
Total ...	**66,190**	**77,87,473**	**78,53,663**	**78,11,831**	**21,783**	**20,049**

*According to departmental accounts.

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates 1941-42	Budget Estimates 1942-43	Actual Expenditure 1941-42	Actual Expenditure 1942-43
14. Miscellaneous Electrical Expenditure ...	...	...	...	..
15. Contribution to the Government of India from Excise Duty on Sugar. ...	4,19	2,08	1,04	92
16. Expenditure Connected with the War, 1939	...	...	...	34,29
17. Special Reserve for Non-Recurring Expenditure	...	...	20,00	...
18. Contributions to Funds ...	32,91	39,74	62,19	1,70,35
19. *Deduct*—Expenditure met from Funds	*32,62*	*44,50*	*33,33*	*40,73*
Total ...	1,10,63	1,08,29	1,62,48	2,76,31
Total of Service Heads ...	4,57,04	4,73,04	5,15,09	6,36,91
J. Commercial Services.—				
1. Railways and Tramways ...	7,45	5,79	7,35	6,86
2. Krishnarajsagar Irrigation Works ...	14,05	16,46	9,87	12,22
3. Hydro-Electric Works... ...	78,15	1,00,00	49,07	59,44
4. Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue	3,00	2,10	—16,26	—4,03
5. Industrial and Other Works ...	4,32	10,83	9,83	8,98
6. Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant	20,60	14,50	13,50	8,84
Total ...	1,27,57	1,49,68	73,36	92,31
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	5,84,61	6,22,72	5,88,45	1,29,22
Extraordinary Expenditure ...	...	...	6,60	77
Commutation of Pensions ...	1,50	1,20	96	72
K. Debt Heads.—Net.—				
1. Investment Account	...	...	1,35,89	2,89,61
2. Debt	30,51	3,00	25,52	60
3. Unfunded Debt.—				
(a) Insurance and Provident Funds ...	...	...	...	...
(b) Savings Bank Deposits ...	...	...	15,23	...
(c) Endowments and Other Accounts	...	...	...	...
4. Reserve and Depreciation Funds ...	...	...	...	...
5. Local and Other Funds ..	...	...	..	...
6. Deposits	...	...	...	...
7. Advances	...	...	6,74	64,82
8. Suspense Account	61	...	2,56	...
9. Departmental Balances ...	...	...	2,06	...
10. Loans	4,26	4,99	...	...
11. Remittances	...	2,77	...	...
12. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	35,38	10,76	1,88,00	3,55,08
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads...	6,21,49	6,34,68	7,84,01	10,85,74
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	1,00,34	1,07,90	1,99,82	2,15,62
Grand Total including Closing Balance ...	7,21,83	7,42,58	9,83,83	13,01,36

APPENDIX I—*concld.*

Heads	Demand			Collections *	Remissions	Closing balance
	Arrears	Current	Total			
4. Income-tax–	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Income-Tax	1,01,092	44,98,821	45,99,913	43,24,007	...	2,75,906
2. Super-Tax	8,681	12,91,088	12,99,769	12,43,673	...	56,096
Total ...	1,09,773	57,89,909	58,99,682	55,67,680	...	3,32,002

*According to departmental accounts.

(1) The arrears of Rs. 1,13,711 under "Income-Tax" and Rs. 12,601 under "Super-Tax" which stood at the end of 1941-42 were reduced to Rs. 1,01,092 and Rs. 8,681 respectively as a result of revision, appeal and remission.

(2) Excess collection of Rs. 6,392 is not included in the statement.

(3) Refunds to the extent of Rs. 1,96,547 were made during the year. The striking increase under Refunds during the year is reported to be for the reason that unlike the cases of the previous years the registered firms were taxed at the maximum rate and refunds subsequently allowed to partners wherever such refunds were admissible. The net collections after making allowances for refunds, including excess collections, amounted to Rs. 53,77,525.

(4) Under Super-Tax the current demand is shown after deducting the amount of Rs. 16,851 refunded in the year.

APPENDIX II.

Statement of Expenditure for the year 1942-43 in the Public Works Department.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	Outlay in 1942-43
State Funds. Service Heads.	Rs.
12. General Administration	
4. Visit of H. E. the Viceroy	...
23. Irrigation Works charged to Revenue—	
1 Original Works—Major	2,49,440
1A Irrigation Development Fund Works	14,23,245
2 Original Works—Minor	53,336
3 Restoration of Minor Tanks	1,39,547
3A Improvements to Minor Tanks	12,725
4 Repairs	1,16,823
5 Establishment	2,60,061
6 Tools and Plant	2,368
7 Suspense	—8,303
Total—23 Irrigation	22,54,242
24. Civil Works—	
1 Original Works—	
Civil Buildings	—4,14,654
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	34,422
Travellers' Bungalows	15,135
Deduct—Contingencies	6,362
Total—Original Works	4,57,849
2 Repairs—	
Civil Buildings	2,21,788
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,363
Loss on Stock	82
Travellers' Bungalows	16,107
Hill Stations	2,757
Deduct—Contributions	*9,229*
Total—Repairs	2,32,868
Establishment	1,31,070
Tools and Plant	2,875
Suspense	—58,283
Total—24 Civil Works	7,66,379
24 A. Communications—	
Original Works—	
Roads	90,426
Bridges	57,843
Total—Original Works	1,48,269
Repairs— Roads	10,15,589
Bridges	10,904
Deduct—Contributions	*692*
Total—Repairs	10,25,801
Total—Original and Repairs	11,74,070
Establishment	2,08,508
Tools and Plant	24,726
Total—24 A. Communications	14,07,804

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	Outlay in 1942-43
26. Education—11 (A) Buildings.—	Rs.
Original works	1,78,058
Repairs	.63,948
Establishment	44,116
Tools and Plant	436
Total—26 Education ...	2,86,558
27. Agriculture—	
C. Sericultural Buildings.	17,490
Repairs	...
Establishment	3,189
Total ...	20,679
(b) Civil Veterinary charges, Buildings and Repairs ...	58
Total ...	58
Total—27 Agriculture ...	20,737
30. Grants for Public Improvements—	
(1) Bangalore City Improvement	1,75,000
(2) Improvement of Water Supply in towns	—3,999
(3) Improvement of Towns and Minor Municipalities ...	—2,174
(7) Charges of Well-Boring Section	4,175
Establishment	12,244
Total—30 Grants	1,85,246
31. Army—11 Military Works—	
Original Works	1,67,932
Repairs	21,573
Establishment	36,413
Tools and Plant	383
Total—31 Army 11 Military Works	2,26,301
Expenditure in connection with war 1939	79,890
38. Krishnarajsagara Dam and Allied Works—	
Works and Repairs	10,98,212
Establishment	1,53,025
Tools and Plant	329
Suspense	14,171
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account	*44,253*
Total—38 Krishnarajasagara ...	12,21,484
38. B. Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue ...	...
39. Industrial works— Chamarajasagara and Water Works ...	6,98,680
Total ...	6,98,630
XXV. K. R. S. Revenue Account	
Works	2,51,213
Establishment	1,45,886
Total XXV K.R.S. Revenue Account ...	3,97,099
XXX. Chamarajasagara Water Works Revenue—Account	
Works	7,79,789
Establishment	53,998
Tools and Plant	6,531
Total—Chamarajsagara Revenue Account ...	8,38,318
Total—Service Heads ...	83,81,688
Debt Heads.	
23 (a). Objection book advances P.W.D.—	
Original works	1,51,169
Repairs	4,52,578
Total ...	6,03,747

APPENDIX II—*concld.*

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	Outlay in 1942-43
	Rs.
Establishment	64,762
Tools and Plant	2,201
Total—23 (a) Objection Book Advance ...	6,70,710
V Local and Other Funds— Irrigation Cess Funds—	
Repairs	6,07,640
Establishment	85,123
Tools and Plant	2,422
Total ...	6,95,185
Railway Cess Fund—	
Original Works	74,168
Repairs	1,10,080
Establishment	25,284
Tools and Plant	810
Total ...	2,10,842
Total—V Local Funds ...	9,05,527
22 (e). Charges for Tank Maintenance recoverable from Raiyats ...	99,157
Total ...	99,157
X Loans—	
27 (a) Loans to Local Bodies	1,65,600
30 (b) Loans for Restoration of Minor Tanks	69,106
Total—X Loans	2,34,706
University Funds—	
Original Works	66,054
Repairs	23,635
Establishment	16,369
Tools and Plant	103
Total—University Funds ...	1,06,161
Contribution Works—Original	
(i) Civil Buildings	91,744
(ii) Communication	30,688
(iii) Miscellaneous Public Improvements	36,522
(iv) Irrigation Works	34,538
Total—Original ...	1,93,492
Repairs—	
(i) Civil Buildings	10,654
(ii) Communications	2,987
(iii) Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,201
(iv) Irrigation Works	1,557
Total Repairs ...	18,399
Establishment	9,176
Tools and Plant	405
Total—Contribution Works ...	2,21,372
3 (c) Inter-Village Road Fund	2,93,595
8 K.G.F.—Depreciation Fund	17,644
8 (j) Chamarajasagara Water Works Depreciation Fund ...	10,935
5 (a) Insurance Fund	64,645
Advance for layout of extensions	18,844
Total Debt Heads... ...	26,43,296
Total Service Heads ...	83,81,688
Grand Total ..	1,10,24,984

APPENDIX III.

Revenue and Expenditure of the City, Town and Minor Municipalities in the State during the year 1942-43.

Sl. No.	Name of Municipality	Opening balance on 1st July 1942	Receipts during		Total for 1942-43	Expenditure during		Closing balance on 30th June 1943
			1941-42	1942-43		1941-42	1942-43	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bangalore City Municipality.	85,500	25,29,101	24,73,325	25,58,825	27,59,292	18,52,570	7,06,255
2	Mysore City Municipality.	96,046	9,27,097	10,55,618	11,51,664	8,77,198	10,86,217	65,447
3	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Bangalore District.	23,524	1,87,659	2,14,593	2,38,117	1,81,749	1,98,125	39,992
4	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Mysore District.	69,796	2,34,260	2,70,199	3,39,985	2,04,201	2,44,337	95,648
5	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Mandya District.	30,775	2,11,396	2,27,674	2,58,449	2,11,303	2,07,952	50,497
6	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Kolar District.	66,454	2,50,394	2,81,570	3,48,024	2,28,843	2,69,151	78,873
7	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Tumkur District.	50,608	2,45,933	3,72,573	4,23,181	2,27,123	3,43,068	80,113
8	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Hassan District.	40,689	2,82,988	3,45,907	3,86,596	2,71,060	3,21,056	65,540
9	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Kadur District.	44,963	2,02,712	2,14,608	2,59,571	1,97,911	1,90,627	68,944
10	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Chitaldrug District.	1,15,299	4,95,864	5,20,629	6,35,928	4,51,038	4,46,391	1,89,537
11	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Shimoga District.	88,881	3,41,733	3,84,024	4,72,905	3,03,416	3,24,062	1,48,843

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences — Balance from past year	Number of offences — Committed during the present year	Number of offences — Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	..	...
	120—B ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	..	...
	Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	4	4
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps ...	1	...	1
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	1	4	5
6	469—A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	1	1
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226...	Other offences against public justice ...	12	33	45
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	50	145	195
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	4	5
		Total ...	65	191	256
	Class II—Serious Offences against Person.				
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	31	117	148
12	307	Attempts at murder	4	10	14
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	7	16	23
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	1	16	17
		Attempt	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	1	1
		Attempt	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	12	14	26
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	5	35	40
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	43	116	159
		Attempt	...	...	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	2	9	11
		Attempt	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	95	350	445
		Attempt	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	23	72	95
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	3	1	4
22(a)	353, 332 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	32	73	105
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	20	42	62
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	31	58	89
		Total ...	309	930	1,239
		Carried over ...	374	1,121	1,495

IV.

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1942-43.

Number of cases disposed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced								Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
				Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Released under 562, Cr. P. C.	Total		
				Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous						
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16A	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	3	2	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	2	1	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	31	36	21	1	13	...	1	5	...	1	21	7	...
76	129	1,655	301	3	132	36	99	30	...	1	301	522	..
2	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..
108	168	1,702	324	4	147	36	100	35	...	2	324	531	...
100	80	339	94	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	66	137	...
10	7	15	3	1	1	..	...	1	...	...	3	2	...
21	11	59	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	...
9	13	12	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	19	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
45	34	30	19	6	...	...	...	...	...	13	19	6	...
125	116	269	35	...	16	...	14	15	...	...	35	134	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	6	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
357	327	736	45	2	21	2	7	9	...	4	45	443	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	60	121	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	66	...
7	3	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
61	72	167	22	2	1	3	...	14	...	2	22	84	...
62	43	84	14	...	3	...	4	7	...	...	14	26	...
53	65	43	15	2	8	...	1	4	...	...	15	15	...
960	857	1,908	268	20	13	5	16	47	...	16	289	947	...
1,068	1,025	3,610	592	24	282	41	116	82	...	18	568	1,478	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of: Under one month	From 1 to 2 months
			20	21	22
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...
	120—B ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...
	Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	...	...
6	469-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225—B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	1	3	2
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	...	14	24
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ..	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	17	26
	Class II—Serious Offences against Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	1	...	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	1	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	...	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	1	...
17	305, 306 and 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	...	5	...
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	1	5
		Attempt	...	...	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	...	5	1
		Attempt	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373, and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	...	...	...
22(a)	353, 332	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty	...	2	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	1	1	2
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	1	3
		Total ...	2	16	21
		Carried over ...	3	33	47

IV—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1942-43.

imprisonment															
From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Released by the Magistrate and the Police	Withdrawn and Compounded	Pending with the Police	Otherwise Disposed of	Transferred	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...
37	85	88	22	...	...	...	...	...	547	98	187	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
40	90	92	22	...	...	...	...	...	558	99	189	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	...	49	8	10	28	5	100	4	...	2	1	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...
2	7	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	70	6	20	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	11	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	152	5	81	8	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	28	...	14	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	9	2	...	...	...
...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	8	...	...	...	...
6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	1	...	...	...
14	33	9	10	59	4	10	24	5	519	15	133	17	6	1	...
54	123	101	32	59	4	10	24	5	1,077	114	322	17	6	1	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences: Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Brought forward ...	374	1,121	1,495
		Class III—Serious Offences against person and property or against property only.			
25	395, 397, 398, 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	8	14	22
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398	Robbery	18	79	97
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	23	109	132
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
28	428 and 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	10	23	33
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	692	2,220	2,912
		Attempt ..	8	14	22
30	311, 400 and 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...
		Total ...	759	2,459	3,218
		Class IV—Minor Offences against Person.			
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	11	40	51
32	336 and 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	22	37	59
		Total ...	33	77	110
		Class V—Minor Offences against property.			
33	379 to 382	Theft, of cattle	152	521	673
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
		Theft, ordinary	973	4,504	5,477
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	117	209	326
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	6	40	46
36	419 to 420	Cheating	37	89	126
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
37	447, 448, 455 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	42	139	181
		Attempt ...	...	...	..
38	461 and 42	Breaking closed receptacles	5	2	7
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,332	5,504	6,836
		Total of classes I to V ...	2,498	9,161	11,659
		Class VI Other offences not specified above	48	278	326
39	225 to 297	Offences against religion	1	5	6
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws	Public nuisances	1	2	3
		Defence of India Act and rules	58	2,117	2,175
		Offences under the Arms Act ...	23	91	114
41	......	Offences under C. T. Act	48	148	196
		Offences under Security Sections of Cr.P.C.	12	91	103
42	......	* Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	837	10,395	11,232
		Total ...	1,028	13,127	14,155
		Grand Total ...	3,526	22,288	25,814

IV—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1942-43.

Number of cases disposed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced: Imprisonment: Simple	Imprisonment: Rigorous	Imprisonment and fine: Simple	Imprisonment and fine: Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Released under 562, Cr. P. C.	Total	Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16a	17	18	19
1,068	1,025	3,610	592	24	282	41	116	82	...	18	563	1,478	...
8	12	118	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	85	...
70	75	89	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	41	...
65	86	148	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	63	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	23	29	9	4	...	...	...	5	...	..	9	11	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,619	1,798	1,119	473	18	390	4	12	7	5	37	473	276	...
19	15	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,816	2,009	1,511	509	22	416	4	13	12	5	37	509	481	...
54	85	112	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	37	...
40	38	27	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	14	...
94	73	139	10	...	...	...	..	10	...	...	10	51	...
557	472	572	223	37	117	3	6	25	...	35	223	171	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,149	3,950	2,758	1,395	80	907	2	12	101	33	260	1,395	745	...
3	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	...
269	209	177	70	3	53	1	5	4	...	4	70	48	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	35	42	9	...	5	...	1	2	...	1	9	25	...
73	87	87	37	1	30	...	2	...	...	4	37	21	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
148	123	263	25	...	18	...	...	12	...	...	25	162	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
7	7	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	1	3	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,239	4,883	3,904	1,761	121	1,126	6	26	144	33	305	1,761	1,175	...
7,217	7,990	9,164	2,872	167	1,824	51	155	248	38	360	2,843	3,185	...
205	261	536	252	10	68	...	3	151	20	...	252	89	...
5	2	14	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
10	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
240	1,729	3,504	2,210	83	441	145	241	1,300	...	...	2,210	562	...
181	97	107	80	...	2	...	...	78	...	...	80	9	...
122	109	126	88	7	76	...	1	3	...	1	88	4	...
122	84	163	50	9	38	...	...	...	...	3	50	52	...
16,877	10,656	12,209	10,756	35	6	1	14	10,698	...	...	10,756	446	...
17,762	12,941	16,661	13,488	144	638	146	260	12,231	20	4	13,488	1,162	...
24,979	20,931	25,825	16,310	311	2,457	197	415	12,479	58	364	16,281	4,347	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of	
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months
			20	21	22
		Brought Forward.	3	33	47
	Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	1	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398	Robbery	...	4	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	3
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
28	428 and 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	1	3
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	3	78	82
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
30	311, 400 and 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...
		Total ..	3	84	88
	Class IV—Minor Offences against Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...		...
32	336 and 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...		...
		Total ...	...		...
	Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
33	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	...	47	39
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
		Theft ordinary	1	260	281
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	...	13	12
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	2	3
36	419 to 420	Cheating	...	1	15
		Attempt ...	...	...	..
37	447, 448, 455 and 456 ..	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	7	6
		Attempt ...	.	...	...
38	461 and 42	Breaking closed receptacles	...	...	...
		Attempt ..	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	330	356
		Total of classes I to V ...	7	447	491
	Class VI				
		Other offences not specified above ...	...	14	9
39	225 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	...	...
		Defence of India Act and rules	...	248	82
		Offences under Mysore Arms Act ...	...	...	...
41	......	Offences under C T. Act	...	15	20
		Offences under Security Sections of (Cr.P.C.)	...	1	1
42	......	* Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	...	80	9
		Total ...	...	308	121
		Grand Total ...	7	755	612

IV—*concld.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1942–43.

imprisonment														
From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Released by Magistrate and Police	Withdrawn and Compounded	Pending with the Police	Otherwise disposed off	Transferred
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
54	123	101	32	59	4	10	24	5	1,077	114	322	17	6	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	8	...	...	...	1
2	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	21	9	...	...	...	2
...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	..	47	20	9	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	109	45	83	11	6	...	...	...	226	75	57	3	...	6
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
63	114	47	42	11	6	...	...	...	323	116	67	3	...	9
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	14	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	63	...	14	1	...	...
19	40	4	13	1	...	...	...	...	144	24	2	2	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
159	142	87	51	15	4	2	...	...	498	46	32	3	33	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	14	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	1	...
5	8	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	4	4	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	9	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
201	204	100	66	16	4	2	...	...	786	83	47	5	35	11
318	441	248	140	86	14	12	24	5	2,249	313	450	26	41	21
11	46	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	61	4	27	1	50	52
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
59	294	144	81	...	2	...	...	..	504	28	205	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	6	...	...	...
14	16	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	82	...	1	...	1	...
2	10	21	12	...	...	...	...	...	48	1	12	...	...	...
1	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	572	57	378	...	...	...
90	381	183	98	...	2	...	...	...	1,242	86	629	1	51	52
408	822	431	238	86	16	12	24	5	3,491	399	1,079	27	92	73

APPENDIX V—(CIVIL).

Civil Work—Nature and value of Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the several Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1942-43.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer		Refiled and remanded		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Munsiffs' Courts ...	8,021	8,256	20,099	18,688	739	736	28,723 (a)	27,445 (b)	20,467	19,250	8,256	8,195
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	1,565	1,441	4,961	4,206	209	261	6,706 (c)	5,791 (d)	5,265	4,438	1,441	1,353
District Courts ...	88	131	107	137	6	10	201	275 (e)	70	111	131	164
Grand Total ...	9,674	9,828	25,167	23,031	954	1,007	35,630 (f)	33,511 (g)	25,802	23,799	9,828	9,712

(a) Excludes 136 cases transferred.
(b) ,, 235 ,,
(c) ,, 29 ,,
(d) ,, 11 ,,

(e) Excludes 3 cases transferred (a) and (c).
(f) ,, 165 ,, (b) and (d).
(g) ,, 355 ,, (e) and (f).

APPENDIX—V (CIVIL)—*concld.*

Tribunals	Suits filed during the present year										Suits disposed of during the present year					
	Value	Suits on landed property	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Rs. a. p.														Rs. a. p.	
Munsiffs' Courts ...	35,42,377 12 1	1,635	15,436	1,617	9,903	6,145	1,154	522	.	964	7,001	5,060	455	6,734	37,58,717 5 4	147·91
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	14,14,813 8 0	80	4,067	59	2,585	1.350	2	180	48	41	1,923	1,260	76	1,179	15,94,510 7 2	90·29
District Courts .	42,82,486 3 5	42	36	59	5	18	6	17	80	11	2	13	6	90	16,67,065 2 0	447·4
Grand Total ...	92,39,677 7 6	1,757	19,539	1,735	12,493	7,513	1,162	719	128	1,016	8,926	6,333	537	8,003	74,20,292 15 7	140·05

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1942-43.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	56,118	1,45,05,557 2 7	98,862 6 0	69,734	2,04,84,848 9 7	1,34,086 7 0	
Sales ..	99,055	2,66,01,994 1 5	1,77,065 1 0	1,21,472	3,87,55,133 14 9	2,49,785 5 0	
Wills ...	1,077	11,57,375 15 9	5,310 6 0	1,136	8,77,366 7 2	5,167 2 0	
Money Bonds.	397	73,029 15 1	653 0 0	345	71,102 0 8	521 12 0	
Miscellaneous.	16,027	1,08,08,732 6 0	51,442 12 0	17,801	95,10,425 1 3	51,786 6 0	
			* 24,551 9 9			* 30,714 8 9	
Total ...	1,72,674	5,31,41,689 8 10	3,57,885 2 9	2,10,488	6,96,98,876 1 0	4,71,961 8 9	
Total expenditure.	...	......	1,82,450 15 5	...	...	1,85,996 0 5	
Net profit	...	......	1,75,434 3 4	...	...	2,85,965 8 4	

* Miscellaneous receipts as per B. Return.

APPENDIX VII.

* Agricultural Stock in the Mysore State during the year 1942-43.

District	Year	Cattle: Bullocks	Cattle: Cows	Cattle: Young stock	Buffaloes: Males	Buffaloes: Females	Buffaloes: Young stock	Sheep	Goats	Horses and Ponies	Young stock
Bangalore ...	1942-43	1,40,745	3,04,954	1,67,547	2,983	67,463	34,331	3,25,312	3,11,750	2,205	1,018
Kolar ...		1,53,966	1,82,035	1,29,285	5,458	61,200	38,855	5,57,009	2,88,135	664	741
Tumkur ...		1,87,958	2,08,974	1,17,283	7,316	52,986	31,727	7,17,486	3,08,077	795	814
Mysore ..		2,16,153	2,26,685	1,25,387	2,684	65,638	26,817	2,24,552	2,18,119	995	832
Mandya ...		86,843	1,46,535	66,412	1,554	52,743	23,429	4,20,792	1,83,396	270	351
Hassan ...		1,64,579	2,09,189	1,14,553	3,775	53,060	24,782	2,73,392	1,44,465	571	806
Shimoga ..		1,71,438	1,51,304	1,14,501	13,128	71,038	38,841	31,714	53,177	416	331
Kadur ...		1,08,974	1,00,403	64,842	6,792	31,884	13,899	83,034	44,811	222	286
Chitaldrug ...		1,77,542	1,18,600	78,117	6,533	88,714	54,543	4,23,522	1,73,380	912	849
Total ...		14,08,198	16,48,679	9,77,932	50,173	5,44,726	2,87,224	30,56,813	17,24,810	7,050	6,010

District	Year	Mules and Donkeys	Camels	Ploughs: Wooden	Ploughs: Iron	Carts	Sugar-cane Crushers: Worked by power	Sugar-cane Crushers: Worked by bullocks	Oil engines with pumps for irrigation purposes	Electric pumps for tube wells	Tractors
Bangalore ...	1942-43	10,689	1	1,14,736	11,426	37,285	10	1,276	85	245	4
Kolar ...		9,014	...	98,767	3,197	32,893	4	1,153	19	93	...
Tumkur ...		7,792	...	1,16,384	1,114	30,543	...	589	37	16	...
Mysore ...		2,336	13	1,20,280	1,576	47,340	5	577	13	23	5
Mandya ...		4,346	...	84,648	5,670	21,811	8	550	6	12	...
Hassan ...		1,724	...	1,06,591	838	20,928	...	385	8	7	...
Shimoga ...		694	...	73,025	2,411	29,897	...	1,867	24	5	...
Kadur ...		947	...	52,235	1,262	12,754	...	153	7	...	2
Chitaldrug ...		5,195	3	75,572	3,819	27,472	4	392	48	145	...
Total ...		42,787	17	8,42,238	31,813	2,60,923	31	6,942	197	546	11

*Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial census of 1940.

APPENDIX

Statement showing particulars of Educational Institutions

Number of Institutions		Institutions	Number on rolls	
Past year	Present year		1941-42	1942-43
		A.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		
		(i) *Colleges.*		
6	6	Colleges for men	3,864	3,549
3	3	Colleges for women	356	392
1	1	Teaching College for men	49	51
1	1	Engineering College	304	356
1	1	Medical College	129	138
4	5	Oriental Colleges for men	508	550
16	17	Total ...	5,210	5,036
		(ii) *Secondary Schools.*		
37	46	High Schools for boys	12,032	12,233
12	14	High Schools for girls	1,247	1,517
330	361	Middle Schools for boys	52,730	54,831
47	55	Middle Schools for girls	7,070	8,325
426	476	Total ...	73,079	76,906
		(iii) *Upper Primary Schools.*		
303	318	Upper Primary Schools for boys	30,658	32,196
55	50	Upper Primary Schools for girls ...	7,669	6,912
358	368	Total ...	38,327	39,108
		(iv) *Lower Primary Schools.*		
6,091	6,542	Lower Primary Schools for boys ...	2,18,427	2,52,550
402	416	Lower Primary Schools for girls ...	27,802	30,774
6,493	6,958	Total ...	2,46,229	2,83,324
		(v) *Special Schools.*		
5	5	Training Schools for Masters	648	675
3	3	Training Schools for Mistresses	125	148
14	12	Industrial Schools	1,213	1,040
24	30	Commercial Schools	1,315	1,244
89	89	Sanskrit Schools	2,101	2,142
2	2	Schools for Deaf and Blind	109	91
1	1	Engineering School	317	304
4	4	Agricultural Schools	124	221
1	1	Medical School	184	181
12	16	Nursery Schools	787	960
4	4	Other Schools	275	248
159	167	Total ...	7,198	7,154
7,452	7,986	Total—Public Institutions and direct Expenditure.	3,70,043	4,11,528
		B.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		
979	847	Elementary	12,736	10,390
		Total Indirect Expenditure ...	...	...
8,431	8,833	Grand total of all Institutions and expenditure on Public Instruction.	3,82,779	4,21,918

VIII.

maintained in the Mysore State for the year 1942-43.

Average daily attendance 1941-42	1942-43	Expenditure State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,683	3,058	6,50,308	...	..	2,85,015	...	9,35,323
380	370						
45	44						
271	320						
118	138						
427	481	48,094	...	..	..	18,218	66,312
4,874	4,411	6,98,402	..	.	2,85,015	18,218	10,01,635
10,785	10,521	2,82,138	5,858	26,854	2,66,889	41,648	6,23,387
1,132	1,407	95,704		...	8,554	59,177	1,63,435
45,030	46,141	7,79,044	.	...	40,644	67,727	8,87,415
6,175	7,251	1,10,543		...	4,740	37,971	1,53,254
63,122	65,320	12,67,429	5,858	26,854	3,20,827	2,06,523	18,27,491
24,095	24,228	Included under Lower Primary Schools.					
5,413	5,381						
29,508	29,609	.	..	...	..	..	...
1,68,237	1,86,722	16,54,341	5,68,494	21,810	3,113	1,800	22,49,558
21,926	24,258	4,12,262	1,42,050	5,453	252	524	5,60,541
1,90,063	2,11,250	20,66,603	7,10,544	27,263	3,365	2,324	28,10,099
580	611	1,50,407		...	..	...	1,50,407
118	132	81,275	.	...	...	...	81,275
1,044	873	1,54,237		.	657	22,831	1,77,725
1,160	1,137	6,600	.	..	...	..	6,600
1,704	1,780	11,463	...	300	..	..	11,763
87	82	10,664	...	...	..	...	10,664
316	300	Included under Colleges					
115	118	28,727	...	..	...	..	28,727
165	180	Included under Colleges					
650	652	Included under Primary Schools					
241	223	...		...	...	...	...
6,180	6,088	3,88,878	..	300	657	22,831	4,12,161
2,93,747	3,16,678	44,20,807	7,16,402	54,417	6,09,864	2,49,896	60,51,386
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	16,98,864	87,129	...	2,41,880	...	20,27,873
2,93,747	3,16,678	61,19,671	8,03,531	54,417	8,51,744	2,49,896	80,79,259

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